The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3730. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of New-York and the Germania.

A Rebel Pirate in the Harbor of Brest.

Rebel War Vessels Building in French Ports.

A Protest Against Building Rams for the Rebels in England.

FLUCTUATIONS OF THE REBEL LOAN.

A British Opinion of the New-York Prize Court.

Latest Aspect of the Polish Question.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. Kennedy, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th August, arrived here early yesterday morning.

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton on the 26th, arrived at this port last evening.

The steamer *City of Cork* reached Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th ult.

The following is a summary of the news per steamer *Olympus*, which sailed from Liverpool 25th ult., received per steamer *City of New-York*:

A steamer, supposed to be the *Florida*, was seen passing down the Channel off Queenstown, on the 23d of August, evidently on the track of American vessels.

It is stated that Mr. Slidell had a long interview with Drouyn de Lhuys, on the 20th and 21st of August.

The Central Association for the recognition of the Confederate States, at Manchester, has issued a manifesto, strongly urging recognition and friendly mediation by European Powers for the interest of all parties.

The *Times*, in its City Article, says there is no belief in the threats of the Washington Government against France in regard to Mexico. The general belief is that the American protest will now be feeble, and unattended by any threat, for the first really offensive threat against Napoleon would be the signal for the deliverance of the Confederates.

The *Daily News* says it is stated that not the least doubt can be entertained that Maximilian has accepted the throne, and that a European loan has been proposed, to start the new Government and pay the over-due liabilities.

The notes of the Western Powers have been delivered to Gortschakoff. There has been no response as yet. It is rumored in Paris that Russia may simply content herself by acknowledging receipt.

The Conference of the German Sovereigns continues at Frankfort. The rumors of important dissent from the Austrian scheme are contradicted. Progress is making toward a common understanding. Prussia holds entirely aloof.

It is stated that Garibaldi's health is perfectly restored.

THE NEWS BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A REBEL PIRATE IN A FRENCH PORT.

It was reported that a rebel man-of-war named the *Atlanta* was undergoing repairs in the Imperial dockyard at Brest. The latest dispatches *via* Queenstown, states that the *Atlanta*, which put into Brest, for repairs, having no bill of health on board, had been forced to go into quarantine.

FRENCH VESSELS FOR THE REBELS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* gives a report that sundry vessels, on the *Alabama* model, were being built for the Confederates in French ports. The proceedings were conducted with much secrecy, but the fact had, nevertheless, leaked out. The writer points out that, inasmuch as the French Government enjoys supreme control in such matters without being hedged in with legal restrictions, as in England, they will be fully responsible to the Federal Government for such infractions of international law as they may permit.

STEAM RAMS FOR THE REBELS.

The *Daily News* of the 20th, publishes the following memorial, which was sent from the Committee of the Emancipation Society to Earl Russell on the 25th, and the *Daily News* editorially calls upon the Government for prompt interference in the matter:

To the Right Hon. Earl Russell, &c., &c.:

The memorial of the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society humbly showeth:

That your memorialists desire to call your Lordship's attention to a subject of very grave and pressing importance. Your memorialists have learned that certain persons, regardless of the proceedings already taken by Her Majesty's Government to stop such practices, have equipped vessels of a very formidable kind, which are about to sail from England to make war upon a nation with which this country is at peace, and a people very nearly allied to us by ties of friendship and commerce. In particular, your memorialists are informed, and earnestly call upon your lordship to make immediate investigation into the fact, that two powerful iron-plated steam rams, which, for some time, have been in preparation in the Mersey, by the builders of the *Alabama*, are now almost ready for sea; that the vessels are equipped and armed with steel prows and turrets, and are intended for the purpose of committing hostilities against the Government and people of the United States of America. One, it is believed, will sail on or about the 27th of this present month of August, and is to be received by the Confederate war vessel *Florida*, now hovering off the British coasts for the purpose. Another iron-plated war vessel, destined for the same service, is approaching completion in the Clyde. In view of what Her Majesty's Government has already done in the case of the suspected gunboat *Alexandra*, and of a statement by your lordship that you believed the Foreign Enlistment act sufficient to stop these dangerous practices, your memorialists cannot doubt that the law will be enforced against the persons and vessels concerned in a spirit of loyalty and good faith to an allied nation struggling for constitutional freedom and emancipation against a rebellion of slaveholders.

May it, therefore, please your lordship to order a prompt investigation into the circumstances above detailed, and if necessary for this purpose to stop in the meantime the departure of the war vessel which is ready to sail, and to apply the law with vigor to prevent hostile acts against a friendly Power contending for human freedom.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

W. EVANS, Chairman.

P. A. Taylor, } Joint Treasurers.
W. T. Malleson, }
F. W. Chesson, Hon. Secretary.

COMMENTS OF THE NEWS.

It will be seen from the memorial to Earl Russell which appears in another column, that there is reason to believe the builders of the *Alabama*—undeterred by the declaration of the legal representatives of the Crown that the building of that vessel was an offence against the laws of the country—are about to launch two powerful iron-plated steel-rams to prey upon the commerce of the United States. It will be a disgrace to the country and to the administration of our laws if these vessels are allowed to leave the Mersey. It appears, however, that there is no time to be lost, as one of them is said to be on the point of sailing to-morrow. The duty of the Government in such a case is as plain as it is urgent. If there is, as the memorialists affirm, good ground to suspect the character and destination of these vessels, their departure ought to be arrested, if need be, by telegraph and without a moment's unnecessary delay, until the charges against them have been fully investigated. There was an acknowledged failure of justice in the case of the *Alabama*, through want of proper vigilance and promptitude; but after the strong declarations of the Government as to the law of the case, and their decided action with regard to the *Alexandra*, we are entitled to assume that no such remissness in the administration of our own laws, as well as in the discharge of our duty toward a friendly Power will be allowed to occur again.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

RESPONSE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE MANCHESTER ADDRESS.

The following communications have been received by Mr. Thomas B. Potter, of Manchester, in reply to the letter addressed to the President of the United States, inclosing the address and other documents adopted by the Anti-Slavery Conference held in Manchester on the 3d of June last:

Legation of the United States, }
London, Aug. 22, 1863. }

Sir: The President of the United States having received, at the hands of Rev. Drs. Massie and Rylance, the address of the meeting recently held at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, I have now the honor, under instructions from Washington, to forward to you the accompanying letter, in reply, from the Secretary of State. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Thomas Bayley Potter, Esq., &c.

Department of State, }
Washington, July 25. }

Sir: I have had the honor to receive from the Rev. Dr. Massie and the Rev. Dr. Rylance your address in the name of a large public meeting, which was recently held at Free Trade Hall, in Manchester, to the President of the United States, together with papers which constitute the accompaniments of that communication. These papers have been submitted to the President of the United States, and I am charged by him to inform you that he has read them with the most lively satisfaction, and with a profound sense of the obligation which the reverend religious pastors in France, and the reverend religious pastors in Great Britain have laid upon the world by their correspondence with each other, and their common address to the Christian ministers and pastors throughout the United States. The proceedings of the meeting at Free Trade Hall, and its address to the President, touchingly and admirably harmonise with the sentiments which pervade the correspondence before mentioned.

The parties in these proceedings will readily understand that the attempted revolution in the United States sensibly affects this Government, and American society itself, in many ways which it has not fallen within the province of those parties to examine. While the interests thus naturally, and not improperly, overlooked in Europe furnish the strongest possible motives to the people of the United States for suppressing the insurrection and maintaining the constitutional Government received at the hands of their fathers, the President readily accepts and avows, as an additional and irresistible motive, the suggestion made by the friends of our country in Europe, that the success of the insurrection would result in the establishment, for the first time in the history of the human race, of a State based upon the exclusive foundations of African Slavery.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Thomas Bayley Potter, Esq., Manchester, England.

THE REBEL LOAN.

From the London Times, Aug. 25.

In the foreign market to-day the principal movement was again in the Confederate Loan, which has experienced a further recovery of 3 per cent., closing at 24 to 22 discount. Part of this rally is probably from an idea among some persons that the Washington Government really intend to make the establishment of the Mexican Empire a *casus belli* against France, but, although Mr. Seward is stated to have notified in March last that under no circumstances would the United States tolerate the introduction into Mexico of any other form of Government than the Republican, there is a general conviction that the protest on the subject will now be feeble and be wholly unattended with any threats. Whatever may be the feeling with which the Washington politicians may see the people of Mexico emerge from anarchy to order and prosperity, the reimposition of a Republic upon them against their will must, under existing circumstances, appear an impossibility.

From the Times, 26th.

The Confederate Loan experienced a further rally of one per cent. in the morning, but the last price was again 24 to 22 discount.

CONSUMPTION OF MEN IN AMERICA.

From the London Times.

Few persons anticipated two years ago that the consumption of men would create an earlier difficulty in the American war than the consumption of money. Such, however, is the fact. The Federal States have incurred without a murmur a debt of which the annual charge is little less than that of the public debt of Great Britain. They are living upon a paper currency, and if they have not as yet paid many taxes they have at any rate consented to the imposition of heavy taxation. But the financial aspect of the war appears to have given them very little concern. Mr. Chase manages the money-market with great dexterity, and as there is no difficulty at present there is but slight anxiety for the future. Far different, however, is the case with the supply of men. So prodigal has been the expenditure of life on both sides, but especially on the part of the North, that the most desperate expedients are now required for the reinforcement of the armies in the field. Volunteering, Mr. Lincoln himself tells us, is "palpably exhausted;" recruits are no longer to be purchased by bounties, and at length a nation which prided itself above all things, on the military organization of its willing and independent citizens, finds itself reduced, in the third year of a war, to the necessity of a conscription. So urgent, in fact, are the needs of the State, that the President cannot wait till the arrangements for the draft are properly completed. The Governor of New-York writes to him, with a statement demonstrating the unfair and partial operation of the projected levy in certain districts under his authority. Mr. Lincoln cannot deny that the figures show something wrong; but he answers that he has no time to rectify them. He will do the best that he can by and bye, but at present the men must be pressed, enrolled and sent off to the depots without delay. He does not pretend to deny that even the draft itself may be of questionable legality; but that point, too, must be left for future decision. At this moment he must have the men.

These confessed necessities of the Federals contrast somewhat strangely with the boasts of inexhaustible resources in which they have indulged, but we cannot be surprised at the results. Never, we presume, in the history of civilized nations were men so rapidly consumed as in this civil war. Volunteering was not "exhausted" prematurely. Mr. Lincoln's calls since the Spring of 1861 have certainly exceeded 1,000,000 men. He began with 70,000; he rose presently to 700,000, and at very short intervals the demands were repeated. Unless, indeed, we assume that one man out of every two in the Federal armies has been killed or wounded, we must raise the aggregate amount of their levies to numbers even greater than we have suggested; for it seems to be beyond question that half a million men, at least, have been placed *hors de combat* since the war began. In the intercepted correspondence of the Confederates which was brought before our Government by the Federal authorities themselves the losses of the North are estimated at 349,500. But this was twelve months ago, and all the carnage of Chancellorsville and Gettysburgh, to say nothing of the incessant drain at Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Charleston, and many other points has to be brought to account. Less than 500,000 the total can hardly be, and that, indeed, was the computation of our correspondent in the South some six months ago. The losses of the Confederates, even at that period, were supposed to be 200,000, so that three-quarters of a million would be the lowest estimate of the whole consumption. To form an adequate idea of this prodigious drain, let the reader remember our own position in the Crimean War. The comparison will be all the easier because the available resources of the two countries are exactly alike. The United Kingdom contains a population as nearly as possible equivalent to that of the Northern and Southern States put together—blacks included—so that we had as good a stock to draw upon as the Americans have had. Our army before Sebastopol was never, at any one time, 50,000 strong, and yet the 27,000 casualties in that force were enough to throw England into mourning, and to reduce the standard of the army for some time. What would have been the case if ten or twenty times that force had been in the field? What would have happened if 750,000 British soldiers had been killed or wounded in two years of war?

At this rate of consumption the American War will soon literally become what some of its promoters desire—a war of extermination. That phrase is a mere hyperbole in European stories, but it will express only the bare truth in America. President Lincoln alleges, as his reason for precipitating the draft in New-York, that President Davis is "driving every ablebodied man he can meet into his ranks," and it is now reported that the South, like the North, is enrolling and arming negroes. We cannot wonder at the resolution, however much we may lament it. At the begining of the war the whole white population of the Southern States could hardly have contained more than 1,000,000 or 1,200,000 men of fighting age. How many deductions must be made even from these figures before an effective total can be reached we need not say, and yet the South must have already raised at least 500,000 or 600,000 men, of whom 250,000 have fallen. The negroes in the South are just about half as numerous as the whites, so that this expedient will add fifty per cent. to their resources. It shows, however, the desperate nature of the struggle when we see such a measure adopted. *Nothing but the very sternest resolution and direst need would have driven the Confederates to this extremity.* They are as ready as the Federals to accept "the bitter end." The North vows that if the South will not submit every Southerner shall be slain; the South answers that rather than submit every Southerner will die.

We have not laid much stress on those imports of men from Europe of which the North has had the advantage, but the aid from this source cannot have been inconsiderable. Germans and Irish have been poured into New-York along with cannon, rifles, sabres and stores. Emigration from the Old World has actually received a strong impulse under the attractions of the war. The Germans, trained soldiers already, accept war as a promising business, and hope to rise in a service in which military education is rare. The Irish follow the invitations of their kindred to a land of high wages, and are overpowered on their arrival by the allurements of the recruiting Sergeant. Still emigration can only have supplied a percentage of the hosts which the North has sent into the field. The Southerners complain with great justice that their country is invaded by foreigners, for Irish and Germans have formed a conspicuous element in the Federal armies; but the bulk of these must be naturalized Americans, who, for all practical purposes, were citizens of the Union. It remains now to be seen what will come of the last appeal, whether the North will endure the conscription, and with what spirit the conscripts will fight. In the South the conscription has long been in force, and the last resource of the Confederates is shown in the enlistment of negroes. In the North there has been no such trial, and Gov. Seymour distinctly intimates to the President his opinion that it may be too much for the patience of the people. "I do not dwell," says he, "on what I believe would be the consequence of a violent, harsh policy before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the immediate future as well as I." These are ominous words, and they are applied to a State which has hitherto been eminently zealous in supplying men for the war. We shall soon learn which of the two is right—Gov. Seymour, in his deprecations of the measure, or President Lincoln, in his determination to enforce it at all hazards; but the very occurrence of the difficulty shows the straits to which the Government is reduced. Hitherto the Federals have endured everything for the sake of the war, but they are now called upon for a sacrifice which it is not yet certain they will consent to make.

THE NEW-YORK PRIZE COURT.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

The recent decisions of the New-York Prize Court have naturally attracted attention to the course of procedure before that tribunal, and to the manner in which cases of prize are disposed of by the successors of Kent and Story, and the other lights of the legal profession in the States. The eulogium passed by Earl Russell, shortly before the close of the last session, upon the Federal Prize Courts in general, and upon that of New-York in particular, has produced a letter from a correspondent, which appeared in our impression of Saturday. Our correspondent has had the opportunity of watching narrowly the proceedings in the Court at New-York since the commencement of the war, and if he does not agree with Earl Russell in his estimate of that tribunal, and of the character of those who preside there, it is because his personal observation and experience lead him to a very different conclusion. He is not disposed to discuss theories—that he leaves to the Foreign Minister, and those whose notions of the Federal Prize Courts are borrowed at second-hand; but he asserts boldly that the proceedings against British vessels and their cargoes in the District Court of New-York have been carried on "upon undefined pleas and suspicious of intentions," which could never constitute grounds for condemnation, if those proceedings were considered with a view to doing simple equality between the Federal Government and the subjects of neutral States. No impartial person can read the judgments recently delivered by the Judge of the New-York Prize Court, without feeling that our correspondent is right, and that his description of the manner in which the property of British subjects has been dealt with by that tribunal is essentially true. The names of jurists of which America has justly reason to be proud, have been invoked to justify proceedings which those eminent men would never have tolerated, and decisions which they would never have pronounced. It is not too much to say that all the recent decisions in question have proceeded upon presumptions and inferences which are not sustained by the evidence, and which furnish no just grounds for decrees of condemnation, if the dicta of the most respected authorities on both sides of the Atlantic are worth anything. The truth is, that if these decisions be acquiesced in by our Government, a new doctrine will henceforth be established in regard to matters of prize, which will amount to this, that the eventual destination of a cargo shall determine its character as contraband of war, or lawful merchandise, and that the original intention in respect to that cargo shall attach to it, no matter how many hands it passes through, and no matter how many ships may be employed in its transmission. According to the accepted decisions of the jurists, the intention to break a blockade, if clearly proved to exist when the cargo was originally shipped, was held to be good ground of confiscation of both ship and cargo, but then the ship must be taken *flagrante delicto*, not bound to a neutral port, there to discharge, but *actually on her way* to a blockaded port, or other port in the enemy's country. The old Prize Courts assuredly never contemplated the condemnation of a ship having a cargo on board, which, whatever might be its eventual destination, was in the meantime bound for a neutral port, there to be discharged or transhipped, as the case might be. The cases, however, to which our correspondent refers are not yet finally decided. They will probably be carried before the Supreme Court of the Union. If that tribunal is resolved to uphold the new doctrine laid down by Judge Betts, it will be for Her Majesty's Government to say whether they will consent that British subjects shall be made the victims of an innovation introduced without notice, in order to gratify the political animosity of the Federal authorities. But there is another fact or two noticed by our correspondent, which must not be overlooked. In a few instances, as in the cases of the *Labuan* and the *Empress*, restitution has been decreed, but no compensation has as yet been awarded to the claimants for the loss of time, damage or other injuries incurred in the protection of their property. We are also informed that the expenses at New-York amount to 15 per cent. upon the value of the property before the Court, whereas in other Northern Prize Courts—those of Philadelphia and Boston, for example—the same liabilities are said not to exceed five per cent. These are matters, it cannot be denied, for strict investigation on the part of our Government. If the Federal Prize Courts are to be permitted to deal with British property at discretion, and to frame rules to effect objects which the recognized rules of international law prevent them achieving, the commerce of neutral States will, before long, be absolutely at the disposal of the Federal cruisers, and of the Judges of the Federal Prize Courts.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

There is nothing new in regard to the Polish question beyond vague speculations by the Paris journals as to the probable reply of Russia to the notes of the Western Powers. Little hope is expressed of concessions by Russia.

A rumor had been current in Paris that Gen. Mouravieff had been assassinated, but it lacked confirmation.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thinks it not unlikely that, though the French Government temporarily laid aside the Polish question, it will carry, for some months to come, its reserve and silence toward Russia to such a pitch as to excite uneasiness in the latter Power. If, after a certain time, the pacification of Poland is not a *fait accompli*, and the question still continues an open sore, France will, very probably, again be found assuming a warlike mien, and, above all, again endeavoring to obtain coöperation of England in her contemplated hostilities. There are grounds for believing that this is the idea of the French Foreign Office.

THE THREE NOTES ON POLAND.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* gives the following as an analysis of the dispatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Duke of Montebello:

M. Drouyn de Lhuys commences by declaring that the note of Prince Gortschakoff does not satisfy the legitimate expectation of the French Government; he regrets that Russia, after having encouraged the Powers to an exchange of views, has taken no further notice of their representations, and appears to appreciate no better the true character of the Polish insurrection, and the situation which the prolongation of the insurrectionary movement creates in Europe. It is not without astonishment that the French Government has seen ascribed to the measures of the revolutionary propaganda the birth and development of the insurrection, and even the emotion it has produced in Europe. Neither instigations from abroad, nor the efforts of a small number of factious persons, can have provoked and cherished a rising to which all classes of society—nobles, citizens, workmen, peasants, and the clergy, from the chief of the episcopate to the humblest priest—have lent their assistance, and which all the forces in Russia have not succeeded in suppressing. It is not the revolution, which from Stockholm to Madrid, and from London to Turin, has provoked, on the part of every Cabinet, serious representations, or which has excited in the midst of every Parliament the energetic manifestation of unanimous sympathies. It is not by persisting in the path in which she seems engaged, that Russia will see this formidable situation become unraveled. It is only by concessions that she could obtain such a result. Thus, the French Government cannot too much regret that the Russian Cabinet has rejected the idea of a suspension of arms, which, producing a preliminary calm in men's minds, could alone have permitted the Powers to continue with utility the discussion of the means to be employed to bring about a durable pacification, and conduct the negotiations to a good result. As for the negotiations themselves, the French Cabinet could not accept the form and the course which the Russian Government would wish them to take. Besides, Prince Gortschakoff interprets badly the precepts upon which he seeks to support his proposal for a conference of three Powers. If it is true, indeed, that in 1815 the dispositions of detail relative to the kingdom of Poland were regulated among the three Powers the most directly interested, subject to the sanction of Europe, the bases themselves of the arrangements which decided on the condition of Poland had been previously discussed and definitely settled among all the powers who signed the final act of Vienna. Further, Russia herself recognised the right of Europe to intervene in the regulation of the affairs of Poland, and one cannot refrain from pointing out the contradiction which exists between the actual propositions of the Russian cabinet and the first dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff. In that despatch, the Vice-Chancellor of Russia acknowledged to all the Powers which took part in the elaboration of the arrangements of 1815 and signed the final act of Vienna, the right of direct intervention which it wishes now to restrict to the three neighboring Powers. It may even be advanced that it is Russia which has taken the initiative of a general conference among the Powers. M. Drouyn de Lhuys wishes no other proof of this than the declaration made by the ambassador of Russia to the English Minister for Foreign Affairs. In handing to Earl Russell a copy of the dispatch of Prince Gortschakoff of April 17, Baron Brunow declared that his Government was ready to enter on the discussion on the footing and within the limits of the treaties of 1815. The French Government can only persist in the views it has already expressed. There remains to it a most serious duty to discharge; that is, to call the most serious attention of Russia to the gravity of the actual situation. The three Powers have remarked the perils which that situation creates in Europe, and the urgency of remedying them; they have indicated the remedies to be applied. If Russia refuses to adopt the friendly councils which have been given her, she becomes responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the troubles of Poland may draw after it. To the French dispatch is annexed a special memorial, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs develops the arguments which he draws from the course followed in 1815 for regulating the affairs of Poland."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* adds to the above the following notice of the English and Austrian dispatches:

"The English dispatch is much more lengthy than the note of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. Earl Russell discusses it in the arguments of Prince Gortschakoff, relying on the text of the Vienna treaties, and he demonstrates 'often with a great vivacity of language,' that Russia has not executed the engagements which it contracted in 1815. In two brief allusions, he places the refusal of the armistice among the number of the reasons which makes the reply of Prince Gortschakoff be regarded as insufficient. Count Rechberg also discusses the Polish question from the point of view of the treaties of 1815. There result from this a certain likeness of argument and frequent correspondences of expression between the Austrian and English notes. The three dispatches agree in rejecting as erroneous the opinion expressed by Prince Gortschakoff, that the actual crisis is the work of the revolutionary propaganda. Earl Russell demands if it is the revolution which has been able to produce at Paris, at London, at Vienna, at Turin, unanimity of sentiment and language. The three notes terminate with an identical conclusion."

THE CONGRESS OF GERMAN PRINCES.

It is stated that in the sitting of the Congress on the 25th, which lasted four hours, the principal points of the reform propositions, viz.: the Directorate, the formation of a House of Representatives and its periodical meetings, were unanimously agreed to.

Report says that the third article of the Austrian project, relating to the Dictorate, was adopted with some modifications. The Directorate will consist of six members—Austria, Prussia and Bavaria having each one vote. Saxony, Hanover and Wurtemburg together will have the 4th vote in turn. Electoral Hesse and the seven Grand Duchies will chose the fifth member, and the remaining German States will elect the sixth. As regards the fifth article of the project relating to the Presidency of the Directorate, it was proposed that Austria and Prussia should preside alternately, but decided to leave those two great Powers to come to a mutual understanding. The sixth article, establishing the general principles of the privileges of the Directorate and Federal Council, was adopted.

Baden has entered a protest, pointing out that the acceptance of the Austrian propositions as fit basis of reform amounts to a binding engagement to important points in the sense laid down by Austria.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* gives currency to a canard that instructions had been sent to M. Mercier to protest against the continued recognition by the Washington Government of the representative of the Juarez Government of Mexico.

THE MEXICAN PRISONERS.

Paris Correspondence of the London News.

Two Mexican officers, prisoners of war at Bourges, have been sentenced by a military tribunal to fifteen days' imprisonment for an assault upon Capt. Zamora, one of their companions in captivity.

I was myself, the other day, at Evreux, that pretty town in Normandy now but two hours' ride from Paris, from which the English noble family of Devereux (d'Evreux) took its name. There, at the *table-d'hôte* of the Grand Cerf, I dined in company with several Mexican officers. They were most civilized and gentlemanly-looking men, not in any way answering to the description which the French journals give continually of Juarez' partisans. These officers have become extremely popular among the burgesses of Evreux, on account of the money they spend. I was told that they were *cousus d'or* (lined with gold.) The above expression must be taken literally, for it seems that the officers now at Evreux, who, I presume, must be richer than the majority of the prisoners stationed at other residences, contrived to bring away with them from Puebla, large quantities of specie. Not only the landlord of the Grand Cerf, but shopkeepers in the town showed me heaps of Mexican 100 dollar pieces, and when I asked them how they knew their value, they said they took them by weight, and the Mexican officers, who did not seem to care about money, were always willing to allow a large discount. When they first came to Evreux they walked about in uniform, but in consequence of the curiosity they excited, they have all now provided themselves with plain clothes. At first they were shy, and feared that the French would treat them rudely; but now they have found out that not the least ill-feeling exists towards them, and those who can speak French converse very readily with any one who speaks to them.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that the Fins had sent delegates to St. Petersburg, demanding a Constitution for Finland, and a separate Finish army.

Latest News by the City of New-York via Queenstown.

Queenstown, Thursday, Aug. 27.

Steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton 26th.

Steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown 27th.

London, Thursday, Aug. 27.

It is reported that United States Minister Dayton has received instructions from his Government to protest against the French proceedings in Mexico.

European political news is unimportant.

The London *Herald* says: "We are induced to believe that the rumors which anticipate that the South has an immediate intention of arming the negroes are in all probability premature."

The *Advertiser* says the correspondence from Germany states that Queen Victoria has addressed a letter to the King of Prussia, urging on him the advisability of a change of policy.

Commercial and Financial News.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 26—P. M.

Cotton—The market is buoyant and very active at prices ¼d.@½d. above those of Friday last. The sales of the past three days add up about 44,000 bales, including 20,000 for speculation and export. (This includes 20,000 to-day.)

Trade at Manchester continues to show improvement. The demand was healthy and prices further advanced.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Flour dull and a shade easier. Wheat in moderate demand but partially 1d.@2d. per cental lower for Winter red, which sold at 8s. 3d.@8s. 4d. Corn very quiet and 3d. lower. Mixed Western 26s. 6d. per 480 lbs.

Provisions.—Beef quiet but steady. Pork firm and steady. Bacon rather favors buyers. Butter firm and good quality dearer. Lard steady at 39s. 6d.@40s. Tallow quiet at 41s.@42s. 6d. for North American.

Produce.—Ashes very quiet; Pots. 29s.@29s. 3d. Sugar steady. Coffee and Rice inactive. Linseed a shade lower. Linseed Oil steady at 46s. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine, nothing doing in American. Petroleum in rather more demand; sales of refined at 2s. 6d. Cloverseed very firm.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and Wheat 1s.@2s. lower than on Friday last. Sugars active and firm. Coffee firm at full rates. Tea quiet but firm. Rice inactive. Tallow dull; Y. C., 42s. Petroleum 2s. 4d. for refined.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds are without any variation. Consols on the 26th at 93⅛@93¼. Discount in moderate demand at late rates.

American Securities—Flat.

THE LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Liverpool, Saturday, Sept. 27.

Cotton—Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 8,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm, but quotations are unchanged.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—The market is steady.

London, Saturday, Sept. 27.

Consols closed at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

American Securities—The market is firmer but quiet.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Capture of Knoxville, Tennessee, by Gen. Burnside.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Sept. 6.

A dispatch has been received in this city today, announcing that *Gen. Burnside entered Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the 4th inst.* No particulars.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ADVANCE.

The Army Well Across the Tennessee.

A dispatch dated "four miles South of Bridgeport, Sept. 3," says:

The army is well across the Tennessee, and occupies a strong position several miles south of the river. No resistance was made to the crossing.

Reconnoissances have been made to Trenton, Georgia, without finding the enemy in force. He is said to be intrenched east of Chattanooga.

The trestle bridge at Bridgeport, just completed this morning, gave way this afternoon, while the train of the Fourth Michigan battery was crossing. One mule only was drowned, the water not being over four feet deep. Several brigades of infantry and batteries had just preceded the train. The bridge will be replaced by to-morrow. There are several more at different points. Gen. Rosecrans and Staff crossed this afternoon.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Rumors—A Chase After "900" Men—The Report of Mosby's Death—The People of Northern Virginia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

On the March, Virginia, }
Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1863. }

Aside from the numerous camp rumors relative to the movements of the enemy—which generally have no foundation whatever, as our troopers find to their cost—there is little to disturb the dull monotony that has overspread this army nearly all the time since its last advent upon the banks of the muddy Rappahannock. "Flank movements" by Gen. Lee's army is the staple topic with Madame Rumor—and sometimes the old dame gets her statements off with such apparent truthfulness that it becomes necessary to verify their correctness, and in this way our cavalry, or a large portion of it, is almost constantly on the move. Thus, to verify a report that Imboden's force occupied Leesburgh, a portion of the Second brigade, First division, Col. Devins in command, was sent a few days since to that point, and after four days' constant marching, have returned to the vicinity of their starting point, without any other startling event transpiring than a squadron of the Ninth New-York cavalry, under Capt. Ayres, chasing a similar party of Scott's 900 four or five miles, from a little east of Leesburgh toward the Potomac River. As the horses of Capt. Ayres' command were laboring under the fatigue of a long march, the "900" men escaped, and doubtless ere this have reported the pursuit and their narrow escape. Capt. Ayres supposed he was chasing rebel troopers, but from citizens he learned that they were Union troops, and this was apparently confirmed by the direction the "enemy" took, it being toward a position known to be occupied by Union troops.

Col. Devins scoured the country pretty thoroughly in the vicinity of the Bull Run range of mountains, but saw only a few armed rebels. He took several citizens prisoners, who, it is supposed, belong to Mosby's band. Every house in Middleburgh—the most noted of secession towns—was searched ineffectually for soldiers—a few muskets only were found and destroyed.

IS MOSBY DEAD?

Mosby will doubtless read his numerous obituaries published in the Northern papers with varying degrees of satisfaction. Several officers of Col. Devins' command made it their special business to ascertain the exact condition of Mosby, and one of them assures me that he is not only alive, but will soon be able to take the field again. From a lady in Leesburgh he learned last Monday that she had only the day before seen a letter from Mosby, who was then at Lynchburgh suffering from a slight wound in one arm and another in his side, and he then had no idea of leaving this world at present. All of those with whom I have conversed, who made inquiries in regard to the matter, believe that Mosby is alive.

THE FEELING IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The officers of this command also bring word that there has been a great change in public sentiment throughout Northern Virginia during the last two months. There is an absence now of nearly all manifestations of hostility which has been experienced heretofore. This change is particularly remarked with regard to the women. Whether the recent rebel reverses, or the more recent order directing all enemies of the Union to be sent beyond the lines, has the most to do with this change, I am not able to determine. That there is a great change, is the experience of all who have visited the counties north of the Rappahannock within the last six weeks.

E. A. PAUL.

No Invasion of Kentucky Apprehended.

Louisville, Saturday, Sept. 5.

Military authorities here do not apprehend any immediate danger of a rebel invasion of Kentucky in force, though small bodies of guerrillas may make incursions at different points, at which they will be fully met.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

Boston, Sunday, Sept. 6.

The Galway steamer *Hibernian*, which leaves Tuesday morning next, will call at St. Johns, N. F., landing and receiving mails, and will convey all later news or commercial dispatches that may be telegraphed to that point for Europe.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

ADVICES TO THE 4TH INSTANT.

Another Successful Advance Against Wagner.

Seventy-five Rebels Dug Out from their Rifle-Pits and Captured.

The People of Charleston Anxious to Surrender the City.

SUMTER TO BE BLOWN UP.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Sept. 6.

The U. S. dispatch steamer *Oleander*, just arrived from off Charleston, on the 4th, reports "Sumter perfectly demolished," but the rebel flag still flying.

Gen. Gillmore dug out and captured seventy-five men from their rifle-pits in front of Fort Wagner last Tuesday. Everything is progressing favorably.

Boston, Sunday, Sept. 6.

C. C. Fulton writes from Morris Island, Aug. 29, that deserters, several of whom reach our lines every day, represent that the people of Charleston are anxious to surrender the city; but Beauregard is determined to devote it to destruction. The shelling process caused general surprise, Beauregard having pledged his reputation that it was an impossibility, and mere Yankee bravado.

It has been ascertained that the first shell fired from the Marsh battery entered a house occupied by a number of officers, killing several, and destroying the house. Some of the shells went to the furthest extremity of the city, and destroyed a large cotton warehouse and other buildings.

Deserters say that there are but twenty-five men in Sumter, and that it will be blown up as soon as an attempt is made to take possession.

CAPTURE OF REBEL RIFLE-PITS.

The Boston *Traveler* publishes a letter from Morris Island, which gives the following account of the gallant charge by the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment upon the rebel rifle-pits near Fort Wagner, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 26. The writer belonged to a boat party with howitzers, who covered the attack:

"At 6 o'clock the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts charged upon the pits, fifty yards distant, with their rifle in one hand and a shovel in the other. The rebs could not wait for them but started on the run. As soon as they made their appearance upon the beach we opened on them at point-blank range with canister and they fell in heaps. The rest found the beach too hot for them, and run back to the pits and gave themselves up. There were about one hundred men in the pits, sixty-seven of whom were captured, including two Lieutenants; ten or fifteen were killed, and the balance escaped to Fort Wagner. The Twenty-fourth lost two killed and five wounded. As soon as the prisoners were sent to the rear, the men seized the shovels and enlarged and strengthened the pits, so as to make it almost impossible to retake them. Our howitzers have been placed there in good position for raking the beach. We are now within two hundred yards of Fort Wagner, and in high ground, which gradually ascends all the way to the fort. The Twenty-fourth made a gallant charge, and their praise is in every one's mouth."

THE ADVANCE ON LITTLE ROCK.

Gen. Davidson Driving the Enemy Before Him.

St. Louis, Sunday, Sept. 6.

A special dispatch from Memphis to the *Republican*, says:

The steamer *Progress* from White River brings the news that Gen. Davidson, with cavalry and artillery, constituting the advance of Gen. Steele's army, on the 28th of August, drove the enemy, 7,000 strong, across Bayou Metarie Bridge, killing and wounding about 100, and capturing 200. Our loss was 30. The rebels burned the bridge after crossing. Gen. Steele was at Duval's Bluff on the 31st ult.

Rev. Dr. Chapin Home Again.

Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, in Broadway, was filled to overflowing yesterday morning, the occasion being the first appearance of that popular orator and Divine since his return from Europe. Dr. Chapin has been absent upward of a year, and it will gratify his numerous admirers to learn that he returns with health much improved, and, as he hopes, fully restored. He certainly looks robust and rejuvenated, though it would be somewhat difficult to recognize in his present countenance the former advocate for the daily use of that cutthroat English institution, called the razor. Yesterday being Communion day in the church, Dr. Chapin's sermon was very brief. He took his text from the 100th Psalm, 4th and 5th verses, and the discourse was devoted mainly to a consideration of the Christian duties of pastor and people on the occasion of their reunion. He made brief illusions to his experiences abroad; spoke of Old England where one rejoiced to hear the mother-tongue spoken, "but alas! so far as we are concerned, spoken with more than a step-mother's bitterness;" of Italy, the land of art, priestcraft and perpetual beggary—and said that though a traveler in these lands might be pardoned for forgetting much, yet there was one thing which in all his wanderings had never escaped his mind, and that was the dear old sanctuary in which they had again met this day. He also made a brief allusion to our National condition, and said he was sorry to find on his return that there were men still trying to drag the dirty lines of party into this struggle for the life of the nation. There were men who would compromise with rebels; men who claimed to be the meek apostles of "peace," but who forgot those other words of the Divine Master, always applicable until truth, justice and right prevail: "I came not to send peace, but the sword." He was glad, however, to find that much of our National sensitiveness had worn off, and that we now went to our work caring little what other nations say of us. Our cause was that of truth, justice and liberty, and we could rest assured that these would prevail, and would "endure," in the language of the text, to all generations.

Gen. Sickles and an Old Buck.—Delmonico's establishment on Broadway was the observed of all observers yesterday, in consequence of a dead buck, which had been sent to him by our gallant fellow-townsman, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Now this buck (not the O. P. F., but an antlered monarch of the forest) was of about 270 pounds weight, and was shot near Lake George a few days ago, by Gen. Sickles, who had mounted a horse with rifle in hand, for the purpose of trying his skill as a sportsman. After riding for a while through the forests and along the lake, he discovered the object of his pursuit, and bringing the rifle to his shoulder, with unerring aim he sent the bullet whistling into the heart of the noble deer. On the following day the General also laid upon the earth to rise no more, a beautiful doe weighing 125 pounds. It must be pretty severe pastime for a man with only one leg to undertake deer hunting upon horseback, and but few would attempt it; but the indomitable will, perseverance and energy of Gen. Sickles are such as to enable him to accomplish this most difficult task, as the result shows, most successfully.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Poland and Russia—German Federal Congress—The Peterhoff—The Florida—A Desperate Funk—The Cotton Prospect—The News by the Scotia—The Draft—The South Arming Negroes—Overslaugh of the South—Wholesale Confiscation and Occupation—A Princess in a Delicate Situation.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22, 1863.

As the Summer wears away we hear less and less of the prospect of war in behalf of Poland. It is hoped that Prince GORTCHAKOFF will be more conciliatory, but whether he is or not, the Western Powers are not going to war for such a myth as Polish nationality. Russia stands firm, assured and haughty. The Czar has been engaged since the war of the Crimea in consolidating his vast empire, and does not fear united Europe. His seaports are as impregnable as they well can be—as to invading armies, they have not forgotton Moscow.

The Congress of Emperors, Kings and Grand Dukes at Frankfort on the Main discusses Federal unity for Germany. It is a grand project—but the jealousies of Austria and Prussia may postpone its realization. A united Germany in the centre of Europe, with its vast, intelligent and military population, would regulate the affairs of this portion of the world pretty much to its liking. But there are great obstacles in the way. Austria and Bavaria are Catholic. Prussia and the North are Protestant. United Germany could not be neutral, as between these great European interests. Prussia naturally sympathizes with England—the Northern Powers. Austria as naturally goes with France and Spain in religious questions. I judge, therefore, that the German Federation, as proposed by Austria, however desirable or desired, must wait until some other matters are settled.

The owners and consignees of the *Peterhoff* are not at all inclined to agree with the London *Times* in its opinion that the decision of Judge BETTS was not far out of the way. They will push their case with the Government with great energy. There is ground for suspicion that the *Times* has been a little mischievous in the matter, and that it would not be sorry for a case in which Earl RUSSELL would be compelled to interfere. It professes to wish to see the strong views of the American Court settled into a precedent for the future. I suspect that it looks to no very distant action.

The *Florida*, for the past week, has been cruising about the coast of Ireland, and in the track of American ships to Liverpool. She has been laying off the Cove of Cork, carefully disguised, and there are many surmises as to her errand. It probably has something to do with the officering of the steamers which have been fitting out in English ports to prey on Federal commerce, and which must now be nearly ready for sea. A large quantity of silver bullion, taken by one of these skimmers of the seas, has arrived in England. The underwriters propose, it is said, to make a claim to it, but I am afraid they will get little favor from English courts or juries.

The fact is, since the battle of Gettysburgh, and the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, our friend John Bull has been in what he calls "a desperate funk." A bear with a sore head is no comparison. Mr. SPENCER has tried to comfort him. Lieut. MAURY declares that the Southern Confederacy was never before so hopeful. The *Index* placards the streets with its united British and Confederate flags, making them look as much alike as possible, but it is all of no use. J. B. is down in the mouth. Confederate Cotton Scrip flutters between 28 and 30 discount. It was getting up a little, when Mr. DAVIS' despairing proclamation, and the order for burning the cotton in Mississippi, sent it down again.

The harvest continues good, but the cotton prospect is bad. It could scarcely be worse. Cotton will not come from any where, no matter how much it is wanted. India and Egypt do not increase their product, even at the high prices. They will do nothing at low prices. What England wants is plenty of cotton at sixpence a pound. What can she do with a quarter supply at double or treble price? It will not do, and Lancashire and the whole great cotton interest stand on the brink of ruin. Two years' experience goes to prove that America alone can supply the world with cotton.

The number of paupers in Lancashire has diminished. I should think one-third have found employment there or elsewhere, but an immense mass still remains to be provided for, and an immense capital will be lost, if a supply of the raw material is not forthcoming.

The news by the *Scotia*, which arrived yesterday, was very disappointing. Only one or two items cause any remark. No one can see why a General who showed such consummate generalship in handling his forces at Gettysburg should now be determined to resign. Is he paralyzed by some red-tape official at Washington? The correspondence between Gov. SEYMOUR and President LINCOLN would be interesting here if people had any confidence in SEYMOUR or his party. They made great professions before the war began, and have been making them ever since, with no result. In fact, the weak show of opposition to the Government both manifests and increases its growing power. I have believed that a struggle would come in the North between the National principle and the State Rights doctrine; but I see less and less indication of any really serious opposition. A few hundred or thousand men may break into riot here and there, but every riot will only the more prove the need of Government; and I can discern no organization and no energetic leadership.

Mr. LINCOLN in his reply places the whole matter of the draft where I have always placed it, on the simple ground of necessity—that necessity which must override the decisions of every Court in the world. The nation must have soldiers. It reaches out its hand to take them. Gov. SEYMOUR and his State Courts cannot prevent the necessary action of a nation. He and his pleas, whatever they may be, are all superseded and unceremoniously brushed aside by the great necessity.

The proposal of the Richmond Government to arm its own negro population, if carried out, would give the war a new element. There may be in the rebel States a hundred thousand slaveholders, who could pick from their negroes from two to five fit to make soldiers. These the Davis Government might buy of their masters, so as to give them their freedom when the war was ended, unless they got it sooner by death or desertion. An army of 300,000 might be raised in this way, and, if the black regiments were properly distributed with the white ones, it ought to be a pretty good one. It might be doubted whether negroes would fight to keep their brethren in Slavery, but it appears to me that when men are once brought under military discipline they fight at the word of command. If Mr. LINCOLN can get every "Copperhead" in the North into the army they will fight for him, after three months' discipline, just as well as the most enthusiastic devotee of the Union. If the North sends negroes into the field the South will send negroes to meet them, and the negroes who fight on either side will never again be slaves. In that case the British Abolitionists, now friendly to the North, will only wish the war to go on, without much caring which side gains the final victory—for it is very certain that they would all go for the South to-morrow, if they believed that the freedom of the negro would be thereby secured.

The special correspondent of the *Times*, who has been absorbing wisdom in Washington and Baltimore, tells us that the invasion of the South is a new edition of the incursions of the Goths and Vandals, and that the soldiers who go to Mississippi and Louisiana remain there, squat upon the plantations, and set the negroes at work; that it is an outpouring of the North upon the South, which is changing the whole face and character of the country. Only the remains of the Southern armies, he says, stand in the way of universal confiscation, and change of ownership, in an irregular but very effectual fashion. He takes a sanguine or gloomy view, according to his prepossessions. He does not intimate that England should do anything to prevent the carrying out of this policy. It would appear, by a rumor from Washington, that neither English nor French intervention is much dreaded.

You have, I think, no Princess in America yet. In England we are in a flutter of delightful anticipation and apprehension about a certain important event, involving the health and happiness of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, wife of the pale young gentleman now growing rather stout and fluffy, whom you may have seen riding up Broadway one evening with FERNANDO WOOD, and dancing at the Academy of Music. The Princess is not actually declared to be in a delicate situation, but I copy the following paragraph from a loyal conservative weekly paper to show how Englishmen express themselves on such occasions:

"Princesses are mortal; and are just as subject to the conditions of their mortality as other people. And, considering the relationship in which her Royal Highness stands to the crown and dynasty of England, every true Briton will rejoice to find her taking the best care of her health and strength, and will gladly forego any personal pleasure which her presence and smile might impart, in the interest of her physical welfare. A lady so fair should never know fatigue: a princess so pure should be well protected from pain: a predestined Queen-mother so exalted should expose herself to no peril of body or of mind. Her happiness gives the whole nation joy; and we are well pleased to observe that, in the exuberance of her genial sympathies with the people who have so quickly learned to love her with a proud and patriotic love, she retains a sense of her responsibilities to the throne we hope she will one day grace, to the institutions of which she has become a living pillar, and to those unborn generations of a noble race of which her sons shall, in due course, become the kings."

After such a bit of funkeyism as that, what can I do but contemplate with a mute and even increasing astonishment a country where so many millions of fools are fed with such awful quantities of "flapdoodle." Whatever may come to America, I hope and believe she will be spared such nonsense.

MONADNOCK.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Removal of the Military.

Orders have been issued by Gen. CANBY for the removal of the troops from the City, and have already, in a measure, been acted on. During the continuance of the thousands of soldiers, from all sections of the country, in this City, their conduct has elicited the admiration and commendation of citizens. They have been orderly, respectful, peaceable, and, on all occasions, courteous There has been no complaint against a single one of their numbers; and notwithstanding the fact that nearly all of them have been for two and more years in service, and were suddenly called to a city affording temptations and opportunities for dissipation, the cases have been so rare as not to have attracted any attention. Residents in the vicinity of the various camps and other quarters bear willing testimony to the uniform good conduct of the men, and the entire absence of any annoyance attributable to their presence. It is doubtful if the same number of men of any other army in the world could or would under similar circumstances leave such an excellent name behind, and carry so much of good feeling with them. Of course much credit is due for all this to the officers, whose example was emulated, and whose orders were with the especial view of acquiring for their men just the fine repute they have won.

The following are the orders of Gen. CANBY above referred to:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS,
NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.—I. As the immediate necessity no longer exists, the troops now quartered or encamped in the City, with the exception of the guards at the offices of the Provost-Marshals and depots of public property, will be removed, and encamped at convenient points in the neighborhood.

The public property at any of the camps not required for further use will be removed, and properly secured by the Staff Department to which it belongs, and buildings, parks or other property that may have been used by the troops will be restored, as far as practicable, to the condition in which it was found. Brigade Commanders will appoint Boards of Survey for the purpose of examining and reporting the condition of any property occupied by the troops of their brigades.

II. Drafted men or substitutes who may desire to enter any of the old regiments from the regular army, or volunteer regiments from this State now on duty in this command, will be assigned in accordance with their wishes, but the applications for those assignments must originate with the men, and no recruiting officer will be allowed to visit the drafted men for the purpose of influencing their action.

The number to be assigned to any one regiment must conform to the rules of assignment already established. By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Police Commissioners have notified, by the following preamble and resolutions, Maj.-Gens. SANDFORD and DURYEE that the services of their commands are no longer necessary, and they will be withdrawn. Our local military officers and men, to whom the following applies, are deservedly complimented by the Commissioners for their discipline, orderly conduct and fidelity, which was very generally noticed and applauded:

Whereas, The exigency which demanded the ordering out of the militia on the 19th day of August last having passed, and there being, in the judgment of this Board, no longer occasion for their services, it is

Resolved, That Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD be notified that the military forces under his command may be dismissed, except such detachments as, in his judgment, are necessary to guard the High Bridge and the armories of the several regiments of his command.

Resolved, That Maj.-Gen. DURYEE be notified that the military forces under his command may be dismissed, except such detachments as, in his judgment, are necessary to guard the Armories of the several regiments of his command.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Police be tendered to Gens. SANDFORD and DURYEE, their Staff officers respectively, and to the officers and soldiers of their divisions, for their patriotic and prompt response to the order of this Board. They were called to the performance of the important and delicate duty of enforcing public order under circumstances of intense excitement, threatening a repetition of the fearful disorders of July: great interests, present and future, depended on their courage, discipline and patriotism. This Board are happy to bear testimony to the marked discipline, orderly conduct and fidelity of the troops, and to the discretion and intelligence of the officers, displayed under all circumstances throughout the period of service.

Exemption Matters.

The Police Commissioners urge upon all members of the force drafted to secure substitutes before availing themselves of the ordinance for their exemption. The notice to this effect issued amounts to an order, and it is to be hoped will be obeyed.

The Committee of the Fire Department have taken a similar commendable position, and request that all members of the Department drafted, and desiring exemption, will use every possible means to secure a substitute. This Committee are in attendance every day at Firemen's Hall, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M.

The Committee under the Exemption Ordinance meet daily at their rooms, Duane-street. They, too, unanimously insist that parties claiming the benefit of the law procure, if any way possible, substitutes. They design that the Government shall have men, so far as it is in their power to secure them.

The subscriptions to the Exemption Loan amount to something over $600,000. The Insurance Companies have not yet subscribed, as they intimated they would.

The $3,000,000 ordinance which the Councilmen have passed over the Mayor's veto, was doubtless passed because of the pledge heretofore made to pass it, and to keep faith with those for whom such pledge was made. Now that matters are operating under the Supervisors' ordinance, and every end desired will be accomplished, it is to be presumed that nothing more will be done about it.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.—MARY A. BROWN, a dressmaker residing in Water-street, was arrested yesterday by an officer of the Fourth Precinct, on the charge of robbing JAMES KING of the sum of $50. While the parties were in a room together, MARY thrust her hand into KING's coat-pocket, took the money and hurriedly left the room. Justice CONNOLLY committed her to the Tombs for trial. The money was not recovered.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS.—THOMAS CLARK, *alias* CULLEN, who was confined in the Tombs for robbery in the first degree, made an escape from his prison-house, and was yesterday rearrested in Cumberland-street, Brooklyn.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPECIAL SESSION—Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863.

The Board met for the transaction of such business as might be brought before them, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

PRESENT—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Russell, Fitzgerald.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Councilman Sandford, Councilman Webster was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the meetings held on and since Monday, July twenty-seven, up to August fourteenth, were read, and, pending the reading of the minutes of August fourteenth,

Councilman Gross moved that the further reading of the minutes be dispensed with, and that the minutes be approved so far as read, for the purpose of permitting the Board to take up the veto message of his Honor the Mayor, on the ordinance appropriating $3,000,000 for the relief of drafted men and their families.

Which was carried.

The veto message of His Honor the Mayor, referred to in the motion of Councilman Gross, was then read.

Councilman Hayes moved that permission be given to record the names of Councilmen Joyce and Brice in the affirmative upon the question of adopting the ordinance, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, when such question should be taken, said members having requested that this permission should be asked of the Board.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brandon moved that permission be given to record Councilman Cook's name in like manner, on said question.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved to adopt the said ordinance, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

And the same was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Cuncilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, the President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

And the President pro tem. declared the same to be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board having voted in favor thereof.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to take such measures as may be necessary to cause the immediate removal of the artillery and cavalry from all the squares, parks and other public places belonging to the City of New-York.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days and directed to be published in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

PETITION.

By the President—

Of Thomas Mahen, for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Councilman McVay moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

And the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned till the fourteenth instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 5, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co.	106	100	Am. Coal Co.	69
21,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.ct. Notes...Oct.&Ap	106⅛	200	Pacific M.S.Co	219
24,000	U.S. 6s. 1-yr. c. N.	99⅛	200	Harlem R.	b10.136
36,000	do	99⅜	200	do	b10.134
12,000	Mo. State 6s	69	200	do	136
10,000	do	68½	100	do	135
500	Brook. C. W. L.	104	400	do	b10.139
500	Cal. St. 7s	116	1300	do	127
2,000	Ky. State 6s	103	400	do	126
17,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90	64⅛	300	do	125
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	116⅛	700	do	124
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	98	250	Mich. Cen. R.	116
52,000	Am. Gold	131⅛	50	do	s30.116
44,000	do	131⅛	650	do	117
10	Bank of Commerce	103⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.	b10 88
48	Bank of Com. S'p	101⅛	400	do	b10 88½
6	Am. Exc. Bank	108	300	do	86⅜
8	do	107	900	do	87
10	Merchants' Bank	110	2800	do	86
10	Hanover Bank	100	300	do	b30 89
50	Continental Bank	97	150	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	124
100	Canton Co.	30⅛	1000	Ill. Cen. R. S.	122
100	do	30⅜	600	do	122½
100	do	b30 31⅛	200	do	124
500	do	31	100	do	b30.125
200	do	b30 31⅛	200	do	123⅛
10	Di.&Hud. CanalCo.	155	500	do	124
800	Bucks Co. L. Co.	2	2000	Clev. & P. R.	94
200	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	28⅛	600	do	94⅜
100	do	b10 28⅛	400	do	95
200	do	28¼	1500	do	b10 96
100	do	b10 28⅜	200	do	94¼
100	Quicksilv. M.Co.	65	300	do	94¾
635	do	64	200	do	s10 94
100	do	64½	200	do	b3 95
100	do	64¾	220	Del., L. & W. R.	181
200	N.Y. Cen. R.	c.129⅝	30	do	180
300	do	130	200	Ill. Cen. F. S.	114
200	do	s30.129⅛	60	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	150
400	do	130⅛	400	Gal. & Chic. R.	106
550	do	131	200	do	106⅜
500	do	130⅝	200	do	b15.107
300	do	s10.131	900	Clev. & Tol. R.	115
200	do	s30.130⅝	300	Chi. & R. Is.	c.105⅛
200	do	s30.131	400	do	c.106
200	do	b30.132	200	do	106⅛
1050	Erie R.	105	300	do	106⅛
25	do	106	700	do	106⅜
25	do	105½	100	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	69
300	do	b10.105	50	do	69½
700	do	104⅜	1000	do	70
1300	do	104⅛	400	Pitts., Ft.W. & Chi.	78
1700	do	104	100	do	77
300	do	b30.105⅛	100	do	b30 80⅛
100	do	b15.105⅜	50	do	b10 79⅛
100	do	b30 105	200	do	b10 80
100	do	s30.104	150	A. & T. H. R.	60
100	do	s60.104	100	do	61
1600	Erie R. Pref.	104	100	do	62
400	do	103⅜	50	do	62⅛
100	do	103⅞	150	Al. & Ter. H. P.	77
100	Hud. R. R.	b10.144	200	do	77
500	do	143⅜	100	do	75
300	do	143⅛	50	do	b10 76⅛
300	do	b10 144⅜	1000	Chic. & N. W. R.	33
200	do	144	400	do	33⅛
1000	Reading R.	114	300	do	34
200	do	b30.115	200	do	b30 35⅛
2100	do	113⅛	100	do	b15 34⅛
500	do	113⅛	600	Chic. & Alt. R.	73
700	do	113⅜	5000	Pitts., F.W. & C 3d	85
			200	Chi. & Alt. P.	85

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

700	Cum. Coal	28	500	Reading R.	s3.114⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	s3.130⅛	500	do	c.114⅛
600	do	c.130⅛	600	do	c.115
50	do	s3.130⅛	300	do	rw 115⅛
200	do	c.131	700	do	b3 115⅜
50	do	131⅛	50	M.S. & N. I.	c 90⅛
200	do	b10.132	500	do	b10 91
100	do	131⅜	250	do	90⅜
100	do	131⅛	200	do	c. 90⅛
200	do	132	1400	do	90⅛
200	do	b10.132⅜	400	do	b10 91
700	do	132	100	do	90⅜
100	Erie Railway	104⅛	300	do	c. 91
100	do	105	100	do	c. 90¾
1500	do	c.105⅛	100	do	b3 91
200	do	c.105⅛	250	do	rw 90⅜
500	do	c 105⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.	117⅜
500	do	rw.105⅛	400	Ill. Cen. R.	c 126
1000	do	105⅛	200	do	125⅜
100	do	c.105⅞	100	do	c 125⅜
100	do	106	200	do	c 125⅜
100	Erie R. Prf.	104	200	do	rw 125⅜
100	do	104½	200	do	c.125⅛
700	do	104	300	do	c.125⅜
2900	Harlem R.	c.132	1000	Chi. & R. I. R.	b10.107
200	do	c.133	300	do	106⅜
100	do	c.133⅜	100	do	c.107
1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	c 95⅛	200	do	rw.107
200	Gal. & Chi. R.	106⅝	700	P., Ft. W. & C.	79
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	117⅛	300	do	79⅜

MONDAY, Sept. 7—A. M.

The trade of the past week was fairly active in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise and the Export clearances of Domestic Produce. The latter are nearly a million in excess of the previous light week, and will be further assisted by the material advance in Exchange which has brought in orders to buy for Europe, which could not otherwise have been executed. This change is timely in view of the fine crop prospects in Great Britain and the consequent low prices of American Breadstuffs in the English markets. The Export of Specie for the week is correspondingly reduced with the increase of Produce shipments. It was also affected at the very close of the week by the great fall in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange, which induced certain purchases of Stocks for transmission abroad. The sales of Foreign Merchandise, which revived about the middle of August, continue prosperous, and the reduction of the previous stocks in Public Store, is already about two millions in value, in Foreign Dry Goods alone. We also note a corresponding improvement in the sales of Domestic Goods, and a pretty general cheerful feeling in mercantile circles; the bulk of the business being done either for cash or such short paper as will readily command the money in the open market at 5@6 per cent. Such appears to be the continued prudence of our Jobbing houses, both Dry Goods and Grocery, that the amount of paper which they put out and the limited credits, which, in turn, they extend to the country, are much below the easy facilities offered at Bank and in the private Discount offices, at moderate rates of interest. The hope is indulged that no temptations to larger sales or profits will induce a departure from these reformed and sound rules of business.

On the Stock Exchange the turn of the week has been violently in the opposite direction to the improvement in general trade. The decline, however, relates almost wholly to the Railway Share speculation, which for some weeks had been carried up so boldly and with so little discrimination as to relative values or productive incomes, that the public at large began to find their chief interest in this unprecedented mania, (for it was little else,) in supplying the Street with Stocks which it was no longer their fancy to hold against such tempting prices. This was especially the case with the Shares of the Railway lines, which have but recently returned to a moderate dividend basis, and of other Western lines which have not yet reached this improved condition since their disembarrassment or reorganization from the great breakdown of 1857. These Stocks being thus concentrated in the arena of speculation, were, of course, hypothecated to the extent of a large portion of their advanced market value, with Banks and other Money lenders, by the chief engineers of the great rise in prices and the Brokers for the crowd of outside operators who followed their lead, and when the movement—as in the Gold speculation last February—was wound up to its utmost tension, and the daily transactions had reached a magnitude which rendered it almost a physical impossibility to get through their clearance or settlement within ordinary Bank hours, the fall came, not gradually, as ten days ago it seemed like doing, but with the crash of Thursday and Friday last.

The public consequences have not, thus far, been serious, nor have we reason from the closing look of the market on Saturday to anticipate any failures of an important or embarrassing character. The chief speculators were not men of straw, but of wealth or of previous large means acquired from the antecedent and more legitimate great rise in Railway property last Winter and Spring. In the Midsummer movement, which culminated in the panic of last week, they played for an additional heavy stake, resting their success upon the constantly enlarging circle of Street speculators and the easy facilities of the Money market, but placing their vast operations almost exclusively upon loans subject to instant call, and depending upon what they mistook for an unlimited credit for the certification of their checks at Bank, while their securities and private wealth were known to be ample, for the daily conduct of their business. These reliances failing them at the critical moment, involved, of course, the necessity of immediate sacrifices in the market, which losses have been met promptly and cheerfully as their previous gains had been made easily and employed liberally, if not always wisely. As no member of the Stock Exchange has been compromised; as no Bank has lost money by the breakdown, and as Railway shareholders at large have been afforded the opportunity—which many of them have embraced—of selling out at figures which would have sounded marvelous eight months ago, the public mischief, we repeat, cannot be esteemed, in any enlarged sense, as important, nor does it justify the implications of a banking or political nature which have been indulged, in some quarters, to turn the force of an event which was certain soon to occur, from the very weight of the speculation involved.

We must be pardoned, therefore, for doubting the existence of any Bank combination, and in wholly denying even the color of a Treasury intrigue to create the crash in Railway Stocks. The negotiation of the Secretary with the Associated Banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia was neither timed with reference to it, nor calculated in its details and very gradual working through the Fall months, to make decline more inevitable than it was to disinterested lookers-on a week or ten days before. The spirit of the negotiation as between the Government and the Banks is identically the same as in the distribution of the 7.30 ℘ cent. Loan in 1861, and the Deposit 5 ℘ cent. Loan of 1862-63. Each involved at the start, $50,000,000. Each insured an advantage to the Banks, over the public at large of about *one per cent.*, in the gain of intermediate interest between placing such large sums to the credit of the Treasury and their disbursement, or in the gain, (as on the 5 ℘ cent. Deposit Loan,) of the premium on the Gold interest paid in May last—after the Act of Congress restricting new Deposits to Currency Interest—and to be paid in November, when *this* advantage to the Banks will cease, by limitation. They can then require the principal of the Deposit to be reimbursed, for which object the Secretary holds a reserve of $50,000,000 legal tender circulation, or they can turn it into an ordinary deposit of 5 ℘ cent., the future interest being payable in currency only.

The terms made with the Associated State Banks, in the great cities, have at all times been made liberal, showing a spirit on the part of the Government the very reverse of hostility, as charged by one of the morning journals, for the paltriest party objects, to these Banks, or a want of appreciation of their public spirit. The advantages have not been made extravagant to the Banks of the three cities, any more than they are now made unreasonable to the Country Banks and all private Bankers, including the Loan Agents in the distribution of the popular 5-20 years' Loan. No great Government in Europe, in time of War, ever negotiated its Loans at so small a cost of Banking agency, nor yet with more decided mutual satisfaction to all parties concerned, including the public to whom the Loans are distributed.

The Stocks connected with the Coal Trade compare as follows with Saturday week in the course of prices at the Stock Exchange:

	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.
Delaware and Lackawanna	185	180
Delaware and Hudson	161	155
Pennsylvania Coal	147	142
Reading	121	115
American Coal	69	69
Cumberland Coal	29	28¼

The trade continues to show large gains on last season, which accounts for the relatively moderate fall in these Stocks through the Railway panic of the week.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	125⅞@134⅛@131
U.S 6 ℘ cents. 1881	107⅛@106¾
New-York Central	138⅝@126@133
New-York and Erie	119⅞@100@106
Erie Preferred Shares	109⅛@102@104
Rock Island	113¾@103@107⅛
Michigan Guaranteed	138@120@128
Michigan Southern	108@82@91⅛
Michigan Central	125@116¼@119
Toledo	119⅝@112@117⅛
Illinois Central	136@119@126¾
Pacific Mail	229@219@220
Hudson River	150⅝@135@144
Harlem Preferred	160@118@120
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103⅝@91@97
Harlem Common	170@115@133
Fort Wayne and Chicago	93⅞@71@81
Chicago and North Western	37@32@34½
Prairie du Chien	80@65@70
Chicago and Alton	84⅞@70@73

The panic in the Railway speculation appeared to subside at the Board of the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and before the close of the day on the Street the improvement became quite general. Early in the dealings of the morning much steadiness, comparatively speaking, was shown on New-York Central, Eries, Reading and Hudson River, while Harlem and Michigan Southern, and some of the other Western Roads, fluctuated violently, and the continued pressure to sell for cash denoted a still unsettled liquidation of accounts between the Brokers and their Bull customers. But before the close of Bank hours, on the Street, the upward turn extended to these Stocks also, and at 4 o'clock the general Share market was firm, at about the following figures, compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	132⅛	131	Harlem Pref.	118	120
U.S. 6s, 1881	106⅞	106¾	Mich. Central	117	119
N. Y. Central	130¼	133	Mich. Southern	91	91⅛
Erie	104⅜	106	Mich. Guarant'd	127	128
Erie Preferred	103⅛	104	Illinois Cen.	125	126¾
Hudson	140	144	Pittsburgh	92⅛	97
Pacific Mail	220	220	Fort Wayne	80	81
Harlem	132⅛	133	Rock Island	106	107⅛
Canton	30	31	Northwest	32	34½
Prairie du Chien	67	70	Galena	106⅛	108
Treas. Cer., new	99⅛	99¾	Reading	114⅛	115⅛
Toledo	113	117⅛	Quicksilver	62	65

The Money Market to the Stock Brokers today was less difficult than on Thursday and Friday in making up their Bank accounts, but heavy differences were paid to carry Stocks over a week or ten days. Several of the leading Bull firms, said to have been hard run earlier in the panic, provided for their wants early in the day, and as no default occurred among them, notwithstanding the absence from town of several of their active partners when the panic began, the confidence of the Street in the subsidence of the pressure was much stronger than on Friday night. The large speculative profits heretofore made have enabled the parties referred to, to pay heavily for the temporary use of Money to tide over the present difficulty, either in differences for buyers' options at the Stock Board, or extra interest and commissions on the Street, and it is certainly to their credit that they have met and overcome the emergencies of *a twenty per cent. decline*, without either counting the cost or striking their colors.

There was a reaction of 1½ ℘ cent. in the price of Gold after it was known that the improved supply of Bills drawn against Stocks and Produce had reduced the shipments by the day's packet to three hundred thousand dollars. Several large parcels bought earlier in the week for export were resold and Bills substituted at relatively lower rates. The entire shipments of the week from this port are only $309,779; but the daily demand to pay Customs was unusually active. The receipts at the Treasury on Saturday for the Popular Loan amount to $392,750; for Customs, $146,000, the lightest day of the week. The balances in the afternoon amount to $26,562,236.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Am. Exchange	107⅛
Merchants'	109	Chatham	98
Mechanics'	112	Hanover	99⅜
Union	113	Irving	90
City	140	Metropolitan	111
Phenix	110	Corn Exchange	106
Tradesmen's	108	Continental	96⅛
National	110	Marine	150
Commerce	102	Commonwealth	98
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	95	Park	124

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	111⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R'l Est.	102	Ill. Central, '75	116⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	102½	Al. & T. H. firsts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	113	Al. & T. H. 2ds pref.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'76	127	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	83
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 1st	84
Erie fourths, '80	106	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	64
Erie fifths, '88	105	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92
Buff.N.Y.&E. firsts,'77	105	M. & P. du C. firsts	100
Hud. R. thirds, '75	127	Gal. & Chic. Extd	112⅛
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	112⅛	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106⅛
Har. thirds, '68	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	110⅛
Mich. C. new 1sts. '82	121	New-Jersey C. firsts	104
Chi. B. & Q. firsts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101⅛
N.Ind.,GoshenLine,'68	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,735,294, against $5,478,664 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,936,164, against $2,509,776 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $310,000, against $554,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,482,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for seven months of the calendar year 1863, which we published a few days since, made the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863—exclusive of $1,036,000

Foreign Specie—amount to	$106,315,000
Add since August 1	17,999,897
Total since Jan. 1	$124,314,897
Against same time 1862	124,383,169
Decreased Importation	$68,272

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to July 31, 1863	$107,486,000
Add since August 1	13,458,719
Total since Jan. 1	$120,944,716
Against same time 1862	93,605,686
Increased Export 1863	$27,339,033

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to July

31, 1863, were	$25,902,000
Add since Aug. 1	3,682,000
Total since Jan. 1	$29,584,000
Against same time 1862	41,599,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863	$12,015,000

By the *City of New-York* steamship, from Liverpool Aug. 26, we receive the following report of American Stocks in London. The Queenstown dispatch, a day later, will be found in another place:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business done. Money.	Business done. Account.
Maryland 5 ℘ cent	72 @ 73		
United States 5 ℘ cent., 1874	68 @ 70		
Virginia State 5 ℘ cent	48 @ 50		
Virginia State 6 ℘ cent	41½ @ 42½		
Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880, 7 ℘ cent	73 @ 75	74½ ¾	3½
Do. 7 ℘ ct, Penn., 1877	74 @ 76	75	
Erie shares, $100 (all pd.)	73 @ 75		
Do. 7 ℘ cent. Pref	71 @ 73		
Do. 7 ℘ ct., 1st Mtg.,1867	73 @ 78		
Do. 7 ℘ ct., 2d Mtg.,1859	74 @ 76x.c.		
Do. 7 ℘ ct., 3d Mtg.,1883	74 @ 76x.c.		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 4th Mtg	78 @ 80	77½	
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 5th Mtg	72 @ 74		
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ ct. 1875	84 @ 86		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1875	79 @ 81		
Do. $100 shares, $90 paid	11½ @ 10½d.	11½	
Do. $100 shares, all paid	79 @ 80	80@79	
Marietta and Cin. R. Bs	71 @ 73		
Mich.Cen., 8 ℘ ct., c., '69	73 @ 75x.c.		
Do., (sink. fund,) 1st m	80 @ 84		
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 7 ℘ ct., (sink. fund,) 1885	70 @ 75		
N. Y. Central 6 ℘ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	70 @ 75		
Do. 7 ℘ cent., 1864	65 @ 68		
Do. 7 ℘ cent. (sinking fund,) 1876	83 @ 88		
Do. do. con. bonds, 1876	83 @ 88		
Do. $100 shares	87 @ 89	87 8	
Panama R. R., 1st M., 7 ℘ cent., 1865	101 @103		
Do. 2d M., 7 ℘ cent, '72	100 @102x.d		
Penn. R. Bds. 1st M. 6 ℘ cent., convt	70 @ 75		
Do., 2d M., con. 6 ℘ ct	86 @ 88		
Do. $50 shares	42 @ 44		
Philadelphia & Reading $50 shares	33 @ 36	34	

The Mark-lane *Express* reports of the British Grain crop:

"The change to colder weather, with a little rain, though still useful to the gatherings in the southern parts of the kingdom, has somewhat delayed the northern harvest where the corn wanted ripening. With so large an installment safe, some warm rain would be a great benefit to the grass lands and roots; and this is now becoming a serious want in many parts of Europe, especially for the crop of Indian Corn in Italy, Hungary and the Principalities. The sudden appearance of samples of the fine new crop in many markets has this week materially affected prices—say on an average 3s. ℘ quarter; and when the quality of the Wheat is considered, this is an immense benefit to the country. Reports are more and more confirmatory that we have much beyond an average, both in yield as well as quality; and in very many instances last year's poor returns have been doubled. The country, therefore, as well as the farmer, has to be congratulated; and if the prices in some foreign ports keep a little longer at their present range we may be able to give them a turn in the way of export, without fear as to the flour produced by British samples. Politically, too, in these martial times, it is as well to have a good store of breadstuffs, as well as powder, not only to feed the garrison, but to keep the cash more at home. France and the near countries are still gradually declining; but Danzig, from failures at home and fullness abroad, consents to abandon a crown per quarter, without restricting the decline. At New-York there is a moderate tendency that way."

Mr. L. G. QUIGLEY, of the Stock Exchange, and late with Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., and Mr. J. O. QUIGLEY, late with Messrs. A. W. GREENLEAF & Co., have formed a Stock Commission firm at No. 19 Broad-street, under the style of QUIGLEY BROTHERS.

The following in regard to the progress of the Railway system in Minnesota, is communicated by a responsible correspondent:

"The attention of the business and traveling public is called to the opening of the new line of railroad in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th this month, known as the Winona and St. Peter's, already completed from Winona to St. Charles, a distance of 30 miles.

The continuous line of this road is through the most productive and best improved portion of the State, making an outlet for the Southern half or full three counties' width from East to West. The road will be fully completed to Rochester by May next, a distance of 50 miles, and the grading is nearly finished to Owatoona, 90 miles, at which latter place will connect with and form a continuous line to St. Paul, with the Central Minnesota now building. Surveys are being made from Rochester *via* Hastings to St. Paul, and also *via* Rose Mound and Mankato, insuring at an early day the completion of the great Northwest route. Negotiations are progressing for the building of a road from Winona to La Crosse, distance 28 miles, which will perfect an eastern connectia *via* Northwestern road to Chicago, La Crosse and Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee."

The Chicago *Tribune* notices as follows a new line of road through Northern Illinois:

"We alluded the other day to a new proposed railroad between here and St. Louis. We now understand that this road is composed of the old Jacksonville and St. Louis Railroad and the Petonica and Petersburgh Railroad Company, which were consolidated into the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, and the consolidation confirmed by an act of the last Legislature, which also gave them power to extend its main line to Chicago, and to build any branch or branches that might be necessary to connect it with any other railroad.

Twenty miles of the road north of Jacksonville is built and running, and a large portion of the residue has been graded, so that it can be finished at a cost of $14,000 per mile. The route runs through an old settled and fertile section of the country, and is the shortest between Chicago and St. Louis. Arrangements have been completed to build the road through."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, 4,412 bbls. Flour, 212 bags. Corn Meal, 35,670 bushels Wheat, 95,223 bushels Corn, 910 bushels Oats, 20 pkgs. Provisions, and 156 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., including Pots at $7, and Pearls at $9 ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 913 bbls., including 766 bbls. Pots and 147 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been more sought after, and prices of really choice styles, adapted to the immediate requirements of the trade have been advancing. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "The market for Boots and Shoes continues active at full rates, and quite a number of Western buyers, who were here early in the season, are now a second time in the market. There is a scarcity of desirable goods, especially of gents' and youths' grain boots, for the regular trade, and orders are considerably ahead of production. The press of army work, of which there is likely to be enough to occupy the hands of manufacturers for the next three months, rather interferes with the regular course of business, and goods have to be sent off in small lots to meet the exigencies of the Western markets, which in some cases have been swept by Government operators who have been obliged to anticipate their regular supplies. The immense consumption and steadily increasing price of stock render prices very firm and buoyant. It is understood that the Cincinnati contracts, for army supplies to be delivered in October and November, will be awarded to-day."

COAL—Is in fair demand, and prices are advancing in Philadelphia, dealers have put up their figures 20c. ℘ ton, to correspond with the rise in rates of freight and toll.

COTTON—Has been quiet, but held firmly, to-day. Middlings, 69c.@70c. ℘ ℔. Sales, 900 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and quiet; prices range from $5 87½@$6 37½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel are in fair demand and firm including No. 1 chiefly at $14 50@$15; No. 2, at $10@$11 50; and No. 3, at $5@$6 75 ℘ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring have been in moderate request, the former at $20@$21 for No. 1, and the latter at $3 50@$5 75 ℘ bbl. Smoked Herring have been plenty and active at 32c.@35c. for No. 1, and 40c.@45c., for scaled, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request to-day, and prices have been quoted down 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last, 14,500 bbls., including Unsound at $4 20@$4 60; Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 70@$5 30, chiefly fresh ground, at $4 90@$5; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 40 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 50
Extra State	4 70	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 45	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 10	@ 5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 8 50

Southern Flour is in moderate demand and steady. Sales, since our last, at 1,500 bbls., at $5 10@$6 25 for poor to good superfine; $6 30@$7 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $7 80@$8 75 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $4 75@$7 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 40@$5 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 for Jersey, $4 20 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 30 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine ℘ bbl. Sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been heavy and drooping, to-day; the export demand has been limited. Sales since our last, 93,000 bushels, including new White Michigan on private terms; old White Western, at $1 25@$1 35; Amber Western, at $1 23@$1 27; Red do., at $1 15@$1 22; inferior do., $1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 15@$1 22—the latter rate for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 92c.@$1 14; Chicago Spring, at 83c.@$1 06 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair request, at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 113,000 bushels, at 73c.@74c. for sound Mixed Western, afloat; 75c. for do. in store; 72c.@73c. for unsound do.; 76c.@78c. for Yellow Western and White do., ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 54c.@60c.; Western at 58c.@66c. State, at 62c.@68c. ℘ bushel. Sales were also made of 7,000 bushels State Barley, to arrive, at $1 25, and 7,000 bushels Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request, at 85c.@$1 05 for new, and $1 05@$1 15 for old, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at 17c.@23c. for last year's crop ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales liberal during the past week. Prices have favored sellers. The week's receipts were 3,774 hides and 158 bales do.; sales, 57,000 hides and 20 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER 25,500 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., 26½c.@27c., cash, usual selection; 4,400 Montevideo, 21 ℔s., 26½c., cash, usual selection; 2,100 Rio Grande, 21 ℔s., 25½c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 California, 22 ℔s., 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,800 Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 2,700 Aspinwall, 19 ℔s., 23½c., cash, usual selection; 500 Tampico, 21 ℔s., 23c., cash, usual selection; 8,000 Maranham dry salted, 26 ℔s., on private terms; 2,000 Savanilla dry salted, 26 ℔s., 16c., cash, as they run; 700 West Indies, dry salted, 24 ℔s., on private terms; 20 bales Calcutta Cows, 9 ℔s., on private terms; 5,300 City Slaughter, 60@75 ℔s., 9c.@10½c., cash, rejecting bad Hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 298,000 dry Hides, 8,400 wet salted Hides, and 188 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Has been in moderate demand to-day, and quoted firmer, including Scotch Pig at $34@$35, and No. 1 American at $35 50@$36 50 ℘ ton. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: "The market for Pig Metal continues inactive, and the sales of Anthracite include 3,000 tons Glendon Forge at $31 50, and in a small way within the range of $30@$34 ℘ ton for the three numbers. Scotch Pig is held at $35, cash. Prices of Manufactured remain without essential change. A sale of railroad bars at $42 50 ℘ ton, to go out of the market."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "Throughout the entire week the market for Hemlock Sole has ruled extremely active, the fresh arrivals being insufficient to supply the demand, which has been general from all sections, and for all grades. Prices during the week have advanced fully 1c. on most descriptions, the market closing very firm at the annexed quotations, with a tendency toward still higher rates. Plump Leather of all kinds is scarce, and much sought after, and prime parcels, when found, command extreme rates, while all other qualities find ready sale. The receipts from the tanneries are fair, but are considerably exceeded by the sales, leaving a very light and illy-assorted stock on hand, to which we can look for no great accessions for some time to come. The market for Oak Sole has sympathized with that for Hemlock, ruling very active during the week at firm and improving prices. The receipts have been fair, but are more than absorbed by the sales, leaving the stock very small." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 37c.@39c., cash; Oak Slaughter, good middle, 38c.@40c., cash; Oak Slaughter, good heavy, 37c.@39c., cash; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 41c.@43c., cash; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 43c.@44c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 26½c.@27½c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 28½c.@30c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 30c.@31c., cash; Hemlock, California, &c., good light, 26½c.@27½c., cash; Hemlock, California, &c., good middle, 28½c.@29½c., cash; Hemlock, California, &c., good heavy, 30c.@31c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 25½c.@26½c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 27c.@28c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 27½c.@28½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged all weights, 24c.@26c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor all weights, 19c.@21c., cash; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c., cash; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c., cash.

OILS—Petroleum was selling freely at 37½c.@38c. for crude, and 70c.@71c. for refined. Linseed was in more request and up to $1 05@$1 07 ℘ gallon. Other kinds were essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, and sales have been made of 1,950 bbls., in lots, at $11 37½@$11 50 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 75, chiefly at $13 50@$13 62½ for New Mess; and $10 50@$10 75 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders ℘ ℔. Bacon is selling, in lots, at 6c.@8c. ℘ ℔. Lard is less active, but steady to-day; sales 1,650 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10½c., the latter for choice, ℘ ℔. Beef is in more demand; sales 600 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 14c.@18c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@24c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is in request at 8c.@12½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales since our last, 125 bags East India, at $7 12½@$7 37½ ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock, 660 bbls. and 16,660 bags East India.

SKINS—Deer are scarce and wanted at full prices. Goat are in fair demand, chiefly for manufacturers, but the light stock and high claims of holders check transactions. Sales have been made of 60 bales Tampico Goat 210@230 ℔s. average at 62½c.@65c., cash; 34 bales Vera Cruz (damaged); 200 bales Curacoa; 13 bales Paita, and 25 bales Sandwich Islands, on private terms, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, 1,250 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 12½c.@12¾c., and Cuba, at 10c.@11¾c.; with 15,000 bags Manila on private terms, ₱ ℔. Messrs. STUART quote Loaf at 15c.; crushed and ground at 14⅞c.; white A, at 14⅜c., and yellow C, at 14¼ ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 110,000 ℔s. at from 10¼c. @10⅝c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 300 bbls., in lots, at 50c. ₱ gallon; holders now ask higher prices.

WOOL—Has been in more demand, and prices have been quoted firmer, particularly for foreign, which has been favorably affected by the rise in Gold and Exchange. The week's sales included 125,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece at 60c.@75c.; 46,000 ℔s. No. 1 and Superfine Lambs' pulled at from 55c.@63c.; 25,000 ℔s. California on private terms; 30,000 ℔s. Canada Fleece at 60c.@65c.; 400 bales Donskoi at 37c.@40c.; 800 bales Morocco, unwashed, at 30c.@33c., mostly at 30c.; 400 bales Cape at 28c.@32c.; 250 bales Mestiza, part averaging 23c.; 300 bales Mexican at 20c.@23c.; 90,000 ℔s. Persian, 100,000 ℔s. Rio Grande, 60 bales East India, and sundry other lots of foreign on private terms, ₱ ℔. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The sales of Domestic for the week foot up some 250,000 ℔s., at a range of 62½c.@75c. for fleece—mostly at 67½c.@73c., and 65c.@87½c. for pulled, in which there has been a large movement which has much reduced the stock. In foreign, the sales amount to some 1,000@1,200 bales, chiefly Cape and Mestiza, at slightly improved rates, the range being 32c.@34c. for the former, and 27c.@33c. for the latter. In Canada, sales 30,000 ℔s. fleece at 60c.@65c., and 20,000 ℔s. combings on private terms. In Philadelphia, sales were made of 150,000 Domestic Fleece at 65c.@75c., and 200 bales foreign, to arrive, on private terms, ₱ ℔. The Cincinnati *Price Current*, Sept. 2, says: "The wool market has been depressed somewhat by the decline in gold, but the reaction in that article is restoring confidence, to some extent, in wool; but dealers have lowered their ideas, and 50c., to 60c. seems now to be the range of their views. There is a large amount still in the hands of farmers, which, when placed on the market—as it must be, sooner or later—will unsettle the market, it is supposed, as dealers have not confidence to buy largely."

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet at former rates. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; 13,000 bushels Grain, part at 6d. ₱ bushel. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; a small lot of Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel, and 200 tons Oil Cake at 20s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, some heavy goods at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter, lay days being nearly up. For Bordeaux, a cargo of Tobacco on private terms. For Antwerp, 250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 50 tons Wood at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 380 tons, from Portland to Rio Janeiro, $18 gold; a Prussian brig, 130 tons, to Marseilles, 700 Petroleum, 7s.; a British ship, 880 tons, to Bordeaux, 900 hhds. Tobacco, 45s.; a bark from Shediac to London, Deals, 90s.; a Swedish brig, 240 tons, to Bahia, and one to Rio Janeiro, Flour, $1 25; a British schooner, 800 bbls., to St. Domingo and back, $1,000, half gold; a schooner, 167 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,600; one 121 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., $1 10 ₱ bbl., gold; a Br. schr., 144 tons, Kingston, Jam., $1; a British brig, 91 tons, to Guadaloupe, $1 10; a schooner, 145 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., $1; a British schooner, 90 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., and back, $1,050, half gold; a Bremen ship to a port in the Mediterranean, 700 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco, a French bark, 240 tons, tobacco to Malta, and Staves to Cadiz, on terms not transpired.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Great Eastern	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Sept. 8	Boston	Galway.
Persia	Sept. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Sept. 12	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
City of N. York	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Copernicus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Montreal.
Pactolus	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Halifax.
Jura	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Aug. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York.
Adriatic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
City Manchester	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Sept. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washing'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Morning Star	Sept. 10	New-York	New-Orleans.
Tubal Cain	Sept. 12	New-York	St. Dom'go *via* Ber.
Corsica	Sept. 12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau
Corsica	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Oct. 3	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 7.
THEIR FALL ASSORTMENT OF

POINT AQUILLE, POINT D'ALENCON, POINT D'VENICE, POINT APPLIQUE, and VALENCIENNES, In SETS, COLLARS, BARBES, COIFFURES, POINTS, HDKFS, &c., &c., ALSO, BY THE YARD.

BLACK THREAD LACES, FLOUNCINGS, CAPES, POINTS, SASHES, &c.
EMBR'D SETS, COLLARS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, SKIRTS, INFANT'S WAISTS, CAPS, &c.
ALSO
An EXTENSIVE assortment of NOVELTIES in LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S PLAIN, EMBROIDERED, HEMMED, INITIAL and PRINTED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
Comprising, in addition to their usual
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
MANY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES
FOR
DEEP AND LIGHT MOURNING.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER-ST.

FINE WHITE GOODS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MULLS,
Plain and Figured Swiss
TARLATANS, DIMITIES, MARSEILLES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c., &c.,
At Extremely Low Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Arriving by each and every steamer and packet, including all the novelties of the most celebrated makers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway & Tenth-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

A
FINE ASSORTMENT OPENING
OF
Black Thread Lace Veils.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces.
Point and Val Lace Collars and Sets,
AND
Every article in Laces and Embroideries, at greatly reduced prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway,

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 7,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY
DRESS GOODS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS.
REPS, &c.
In all the desirable shades of
PLAIN, PLAID AND STRIPED.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL
A large assortment of
FINE FRENCH CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
MELTONS, TWEEDS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 7.
CANAL-ST., CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

OPENING ON
THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will exhibit a LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of
SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
OF ALL COLORS
Including some of the finest ever imported.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

FALL HOSIERY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 7,
A large and well selected stock of
BALBRIGGAN and ENGLISH
COTTON and MERINO HOSE,
ALSO
Misses, Ladies and Gent's Silk, Merino and all Wool
UNDERGARMENTS,
Together with a great variety of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
CANAL-ST. CORNER OF MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 7, THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY
PARIS DRESS SILKS,
In all the latest and most desirable shades, comprising
the choicest novelties of the
LYONS AND PARIS MARKETS!
ALSO,
An extensive assortment of
"BONNET," "PONSON'S" and other celebrated
makers of
BLACK SILKS.
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

NEW FALL GOODS.

LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY,

Will open on MONDAY, 7th, a large choice of Novelties in
SILKS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS, and MERINOES,
Just received from Paris.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place, near N. Y. Hotel.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
A full assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS
TOWELS, LINEN SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELING,
COTTON SAIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
of the
FIRST MANUFACTURES
and
CHEAPEST PRICES.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin sts.
Will offer at retail
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 7,
A LARGE LOT OF CHECKED FIGURED AND PLAIN SILKS,
Just received by the late steamer, which will be sold at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
—Also—
MERINOS, ALPACAS and EMPRESS CLOTHS IN GREAT VARIETY.
VICTORIA LUSTRES in all the NEW SHADES.
—Also—
6-4 PARIS POPLINS and 4-4 CLOTH PLAIDS,
new and beautiful articles for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
SHAWLS and CLOAKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
FALL IMPORTATION.

We are now receiving an entire New Fall Importation of Curtain Materials and Furniture Coverings in Reps, all colors.

Brocade Satins.
Satins, plain all colors.
Brocatels.
——, in Brocades and single colors.
Mosquettes.
——, French and English.
Tapestries.
——, from very high cost to low.
Plushes.
Gimps, Borders, Curtain Trimmings.

Printed Worsteds.
Cotteline.
Tapestry Curtains.
——' borders wove in.
Cloth for Curtains.
Chintzes.
Worsted Damask.
Satin De Laines.

To which the attention of our Retail trade is invited.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Undergarments, fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

60 CENTS EACH.—STEEL COLLARS AT O. H. ERNST'S Shirt Factory and Gent's Furnishing Store, No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal-st. Mailed free on receipt of 75 cents.

EXPRESSES.

ALL GOODS, VALUABLES, OR BILLS FOR COLLECTION.
NORTH,
WEST, EAST,
SOUTH,
SHOULD BE SENT BY THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
No. 74 BROADWAY.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low prices he is selling Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family. Sugars 11c. upward.

WHY PAY SO HIGH A PRICE FOR JAVA when KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE has twice its strength, with its fine flavor? Only 23c. per pound. General Depot No. 154 Reade, near Greenwich-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 435, 437 and 439 (between 41st and 42d sts.) 5th-av., New-York,
Will enter its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9.
The Institute embraces three departments: the preparatory, academic, and collegiate.
The Post Graduate Course will commence the 14th of October, and continue through a session of thirty weeks.
For further information apply at the Institute or address H. M. PIERCE, President.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars or further particulars, apply as above.

BROOKLYN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

LIVINGSTON-ST.
The Ninth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
New students will be examined on MONDAY and TUESDAY.
This Institution provides a full and thorough course of education in Mathematics, Languages and Physical Science. Instruction is also given in Vocal Music, Drawing, Calisthenics and Military Drill.
Students from abroad will be accommodated with a good home and careful supervision.
Catalogues may be obtained at the Institute.
ISAAC N. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

The lecture and recitation rooms of THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL are removed to EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For light, space and ventilation, as well as for beauty and convenience of arrangement, the accommodations are unequaled. The department of French is under the personal direction of Mr. A. BERNARD. The Classical and Scientific departments are, as hitherto, under the charge of Mr. REDFIELD. The Primary department is under the careful supervision of both of the principals. The Boarding department remains at Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway. The Fall term commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS HAVENS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.
The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
LOCATED ON THE HUDSON, 30 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.
CATALOGUES AT CARTER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 530 BROADWAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New York.

MR. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th of September inst. The French language will receive especial attention from a resident teacher from Paris.

MADAME MARTINET'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 21st-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 16.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.—This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. The valuable assistance of Prof. A. Mills has been secured, and parents will find a most thorough and comprehensive course of instruction, designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention paid to drawing, painting, music, and elocution. A few young ladies are received in the family, and share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c. apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn.—The subscriber, late senior partner in the firm of Clark & Brownell, will reopen this School on Thursday, Sept. 10. Boys prepared for college or for business.
Circulars may be obtained at the school at any time, and the Principal may be seen there during the week previous to the opening.
JAMES D. CLARK, A. M.

LANGUAGES.—AUGUSTUS HAIN, FORMERLY Professor of Modern Languages at Queen's College, London, teaches the German, French, Spanish, Latin and Greek Languages, according to a new and easy method, and in a short time. English lessons to foreigners. Ladies and families attended to at their residences. Instruction given, also, in schools and colleges. Apply at No. 302 4th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y., in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Location healthy and retired. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Great attention given to the solid as well as ornamental branches. Terms only $180 per school year. Extras moderate. Circulars obtained of Mr. N. S. Bates, Jr., Phenix Fire Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st.

UNION INSTITUTE, NO. 62 EAST 22D-ST.—The Fall term of this select school for young ladies and misses will open Sept. 14. English branches, music, languages, drawing and painting; private class for boys, and a primary department by competent teachers. For further particulars inquire of MRS. RUSTON or MISS MALLORY, Principals.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics; preparatory course to college and West Point. Reopens Sept. 7. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st. and No. 913 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

INSTRUCTION IN FANCY DRAWING AND painting, mechanical and military draughting, including triangulations or horn-work on fortification, mapping, &c. Samples of work may be seen at No. 61 Chambers-st. JAMES P. McLEAN, Civil Engineer, late of U. S. N. Ordnance Dept. Classes in Schools.

MR. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH IS NOW prepared to receive pupils for the Fall term at the Institute No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Practical instruction in double entry book-keeping and commercial arithmetic. A good handwriting guaranteed to all in ten lessons. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY and family school and kindergarten, No. 79 East 15th-st. MRS. HALLOCK, with enlarged rooms and increased facilities for education, will reopen her school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

FRENCH CLASSES AND LECTURES BY E. FEZANDIE—No. 10 Union-square; arrangements taken with schools or private parties for courses of lessons, or lectures on history, literature, philosophy, social science.

J. C. COOK, TEACHER OF PIANO AND singing, will commence giving lessons Sept. 7. For further information apply at J. M. PELTON'S piano store, No. 841 Broadway. Mr. COOK can usually be seen personally from 11 to 12 A. M.

MISS STONE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15. Number of day scholars limited to thirty, of boarders to six.

THE MISS SMITH'S WILL REOPEN their school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. References to parents whose children have been in the school.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL AT NO. 22 North Moore-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FORty-fifth year of this Seminary will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MRS. H. SIMONS, NOS. 21 & 22 MANSfield-place, West 51st-st., French and English Boarding and Day School, will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 8.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR BOYS.—Terms, $160 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

AARON RAND WILL OPEN THE THIRTY-second year of his school for boys at No. 11 West 27th-st., Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 15, at No. 167 West 47th-st.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will reopen 15th September, at 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park, reopens Sept. 22. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. American pupils obliged to learn and speak French without any interruption in their other studies. Prospectus to be had, containing the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past eight years. There is a Primary Department.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 18. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M. .... Principal.
The Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
This Institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For Circulars giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., or Prof. D. G. EATON.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MISS REES'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 83 State-st., Brooklyn, will open MONDAY, Sept. 14.
A thorough English education will be combined with a practical knowledge of the French language, which will be spoken in the school. The French department will be under the special care of a Parisian lady.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., two hours from New-York *via* Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, at 7 and 9 A. M. Visitors can see the School now in full operation. Dress Parade every WEDNESDAY, P. M. Catalogues, &c. at No. 27 Park-place. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 9.
For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
A select Boarding and Day-School. For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector,) opens the Fall term of its twenty-first academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863. Pupils of all ages are prepared for business or college in the Junior, Middle and Senior departments, by a course of instruction which is so complete and thorough as to preclude all necessity of change during the whole period from 6 to 18 years of age. French, German and Spanish, classics and mathematics, all English and commercial branches are taught on the most approved plans and by the ablest of masters. Boarding pupils are received. Circulars of terms and regulations had at the Institute, or by addressing the Rector, at No. 218 Fourth-st., New-York City.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This Institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Sixth Annual Term of this Institution commences at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New York, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues containing full information can be obtained on application at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., MISS HELEN M. G. STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The 45th year of this popular institution, so long and favorably known as "Miss Adrain's Seminary for Young Ladies," opens on the 16th of September. Circulars, with full information, as to terms, &c., may be had upon application at the seminary, personally or by letter.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 15. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars, apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.—FRENCH AND ENGLISH INstitute for Young Gentlemen—Grand-av., near Fulton. Fall term opens Monday, September 7. Pupils prepared for College or business. Catalogue, with full details, to be had. There is a primary department. L. J. SIMONIN, Principal.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 768, and at the institution.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Circulars at the school, at Lockwood's, No. 411 and Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

PHILLIPS INSTITUTE, COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND GYMNASIUM—No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—reopens Sept. 7, day and evening. The pupils of this Institute, whether preparing for business or for College, are all taught by the Principal,
B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS, Easton, Conn. English, classical and military. HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal. For particulars, apply to the Principal, American School Institute, No. 596 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The thirtieth term will commence on Sept. 2 next. For boarders $210 per year. Catalogues sent on request. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal. RICE & COFFIN, Proprietors.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN.—MALE AND FEMALE INSTItute, No. 118 Pierrepont-st., Mrs. G. S. HARVEY, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,214 Broadway, two doors below 30th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD P. JENKS.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at White Plains, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 412 4th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will re-open MONDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14.
The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.
There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:
Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON,
Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 19th October next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., now of Newport, R. I.
The fact that this Institution is founded by the Trustees for the superior education of their own daughters, and not for pecuniary gains, offers more than ordinary guarantees that the patronage of the establishment will be turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.
The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The schoolrooms, dormitories, &c., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and retired; distance from New-York City 14 miles, or half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION TO
Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D., LL.D., New-York.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D.D., Rhode Island.
Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D.D., Maine.
Rt. Rev. J. Williams, Connecticut.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New-York.
Rev. A. B. Carter, D.D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. D. R. Brewer, Yonkers, N. Y.
Further references, circulars, &c., by application to B. F. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 53 Park-place, New-York; S. D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

No. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-ave. Now in its 44th year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 7, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield and Beach, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Judge Fink, of Jersey City; Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, George Manley, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Peter S. Hoe, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

This Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th inst. For specific information, application can be made at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn. CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will open on the 15th of September,
At No. 53 West 32d-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY,

No. 18 TOMPKINS-PLACE,
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 7.
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL,

No. 203 (late No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S

French and English School for Young Ladies will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S

School for Young Ladies, removed to 146 East 13th-st. will reopen Sept. 17.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST.—The first term of this Institute will open Sept. 14, 1863. Of the number of teachers are—Dr. DULON, Principal, Professor of German, Latin, History and Literature; Dr. Ebener, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Sciences and Greek; Dr. Schuetze, Professor of French; Mr. Penland, Professor of English Branches; Mr. Alcott, Professor of Book-keeping and Penmanship; Mrs. Clara Dulon, Elementary Branches. Dr. Dulon and Dr. Ebener will be at the school-house for the reception of pupils on and after Sept. 1.
DR. RUD. DULON.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY—Gentlemen or boys can have private lessons in commercial, arithmetic, business writing, practical bookkeeping, &c., and learn more of business affairs in one month than in years at ordinary schools. Four private desks vacant.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Monday, Oct. 5. For circulars, apply to W. J. DAVIS, No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, or the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, at the Seminary. N. B. Pupils will be received during the vacation, if desired.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, will open on Sept. 14, under the instruction of THOS. W. CLERKE, LL.D., and WM. B. WEDGWOOD, LL. D. Circulars obtained at University Law Library.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens its twenty-seventh year Sept. 7. Pupils received from 7 years and upward. The 7th-av cars pass the school.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 Varick-st. Hudson Square, (St. John's Park,) will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Misses, Sept. 21, No. 174 West 23d-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the parents of their pupils that she will reopen her French and English school on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR boys, at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. He may be seen at his rooms on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9, from 9 to 12 A. M.

MRS. JNO. W. BLIGH'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 52 West 18th-st., will reopen Oct 1. For particulars address MRS. BLIGH, Newport, R. I.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., on Erie Railroad. Commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J.—The Fall term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE—Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies, No. 236 West 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

DANCING.

J. H. SEARING'S

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular, or apply at any time between 10 o'clock A. M. and 10 P. M.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 658 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new; do. plain white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, CONCAN, CRAPES, BATHING SHOES, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; new French and Chinese feather Fans; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
School Properties are sold and rented.
Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO has made his studies in Europe, desires a situation as teacher in a school, or as tutor in a respectable family. He teaches the Classics, Mathematics, French, German, Dutch, and the other branches of education; also, the first elements of music (piano) if required. Best of references. Address C. L. P., Box No. 332, Yonkers, N. Y.

PRINCIPALS.—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE New-York Free Academy, who has taught in public and private institutions of the first grade, late First Assistant in a classical Academy, desires a position as teacher of mathematics or higher English branches, partial or full time; salary moderate; the most unexceptionable references given. Address ZENO, Station F, New-York.

A TEACHER, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in New-York City, and a graduate of Harvard, is prepared to give private lessons in the studies required for admission to college; best City and other references given. Address E. A. W., Drawer No. 6 Utica Post-office.

AS TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation in a private family to teach children under twelve years the English branches and music, and also, make herself otherwise useful; a pleasant home of more importance than large salary. Address M. M., Box No 149 *Times* Office.

AS FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY of refinement wishes to engage as teacher of French, in a school or private family; highest testimonials. Address L. B., Box No. 1,338 New-York Post-office.

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAS CONTINUAL applications for FIRST-CLASS and MEDIUM HOUSES. Parties having any such to SELL OR RENT will oblige by sending a description to the office, No. 14 Pine-st. The regular commission of one per cent. will be chargeable only when a sale is effected.
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ROOMS WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and servant, with modern improvements for housekeeping; unfurnished, in a respectable neighborhood, between 10th and 38th sts. and 3d and 7th avs.; the best references. Address H. G. H., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Piano-forte Matinee.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hamlet.

WALLACK'S—True to the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—The Mystery of Audley Court.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Stereopticon.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bedouin Arabs.

NEW-YORK THEATRE, (No. 485 Broadway)—Raoul; Or, The Magic Star.

BROADWAY THEATRE—First-class Dramatic Company in Two New Pieces.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from Cincinnati announces the reception in that city of the important intelligence that Gen. Burnside captured Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the 4th inst.

Advices from White River, Ark., are to the effect that the advance of Gen. Steele's army on the 28th drove the rebels across Bayou Metairie, killing and wounding about 100 and capturing 250. Our loss was 30.

We have a rumor from Washington that Gen. Heintzelman is to command a large force in Texas, destined to stifle the contraband trade up the Rio Grande, and to serve other important purposes.

Advices from Charleston three days later—to the 4th—are received, by the arrival at Fortress Monroe of a Government dispatch steamer. The rebel flag was still flying over Sumter, but the work was a perfect ruin. Another advance against Wagner was made on Thursday last, when seventy-five rebels were "dug out" of their rifle-pits and captured. We are assured that "everything is progressing favorably."

An official dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren was received by the Navy Department Saturday. The Admiral reports that the siege of Charleston was going on satisfactorily. The Monitors were standing fire well, although the rebels had rained upon them a tempest of shot and shell. Admiral Dahlgren's dispatch makes no mention of the illness under which he has been reported to be laboring.

A dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans' army, dated the 3d inst., states that the army was then well across the Tennessee, and occupied a strong position several miles south of the river, no resistance to the crossing having been shown by the rebels. Reconnoissances to Trenton, Ga., had failed to discover any rebels, and the report was that they were intrenched to the eastward of Chattanooga.

A correspondent with the Army of the Cumberland in a recent letter, gives additional and most interesting evidence on the subject of discontent in the South, both in and out of the rebel armies. Desertion is no longer confined to solitary individuals, but large masses of men only wait for an opportunity to quit a service which they loathe. From reliable information it would appear that 5,000 men have taken rafuge in the mountains of Georgia alone, successfully resisting all the force that the authorities can bring against them. As every man the Confederates can raise is needed to oppose our troops, it will be well nigh impossible for them to disperse the refugees, whose numbers will continue to increase as the cause of the Confederacy becomes more desperate.

A gentleman at Vicksburgh writes a private letter to the St. Louis *News*, to the effect that the negro regiments now in process of organization down the river are being filled up very rapidly. He thinks about fifty of these regiments will be ready for service by the 1st of October. He gives it as his opinion, formed from what he has seen of these sable soldiers, and the spirit with which they enlist, that they will be a very efficient element in the service.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamships *City of New-York*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, and *Germania*, from Southampton, we receive advices from Europe to the 27th ult., four days later. The news is of considerable importance. There was a report that a rebel pirate steamer, named the *Atlanta*, had put into Brest for repairs, and having no bill of health on board, had been forced to go into quarantine. It is stated by the Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, that a number of vessels on the model of the *Alabama*, are being constructed for the rebels in French ports. The writer points out the fact that there will be no difficulty in fastening responsibility upon the French Government, as it has supreme control over all matters relating to the shipyards. A memorial from the British Emancipation Society was, on the 25th ult., presented to Earl Russell, on the subject of the new iron rams alleged to be in process of construction for the rebel Government in England. The memorial states that two powerful iron-plated steam rams have, for some time, been in preparation in the Mersey, by the builders of the *Alabama*, one of which was expected to sail about the 27th, and to be received by the *Florida* then hovering off the coast. Still another is mentioned as being built on the Clyde. Earl Russell is urged to order a prompt investigation into the circumstances detailed. It does not appear from our dispatches, however, that his lordship had taken any action in the matter. The response of Mr. Seward to the Address to President Lincoln, adopted by the Anti-Slavery Conference at Manchester on the 3d of June last, is published. Mr. Seward says that the President received the Address and the papers that accompanied it with lively satisfaction, and that he readily accepts and avows, as an additional and irresistible motive to suppress the insurrection and maintain the Constitution, the suggestion made by the friends of America in Europe, that the success of the insurrection would result in the establishment, for the first time in the history of the human race, of a State based upon the exclusive foundations of African Slavery. The rebel loan, on the 26th, was quoted at 24 to 22 discount, having recovered some 3 per cent. There was nothing new regarding the Polish question. The Liverpool Cotton market was firm at an advance. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols were unchanged.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 27th ult., bringing $279,043 in treasure, and later news from Central and South America, and from the United States of Colombia. The advices from Salvador do not corroborate the intelligence from that State brought by a previous arrival, that the Guatemalan invasion was at an end, on account of the defection of Canera's troops. It now appears that President Barrios only holds the Capital and the single road to Libertad—his only revenue being from the sale of confiscated goods. There was a rumor at Panama that a revolution had been started at Bogota by the priests against Mosquera, in his absence, but there is nothing definite regarding it. The few priests remaining at Panama were on the 19th ult. again required to take the oath to support the new Constitution, and on their refusal they were ordered to leave the country immediately. Nothing of importance was occurring in the South American States. Bolivia had as yet taken no steps to precipitate hostilities with Chili. There is considerable talk of the discovery of very rich gold and siver mines in Peru. Affairs are still unsettled between the Argentine Confederation and Uraguay.

The Board of Councilmen met specially at noon on Saturday, and passed the $3,000,000 exemption ordinance over the Mayor's veto by a unanimous vote, twenty-one members being present, and three—Messrs. Brice, Cook and Joyce—were recorded in the affirmative by permission of the Board, in pursuance of their request, made through Messrs. Hayes and Brandon. There was no debate on the question. Mr. Gross said talk was unnecessary—the people understood the matter well. Mr. Brandon explained his vote, saying that he had voted against the pledge to overrule the Mayor's veto, because he thought it was unnecessary to make the pledge; but he had been in favor of the ordinance from the first. The Mayor sent in a message vetoing the resolution directing the Street Commissioner "to take such measures as may be necessary to cause the immediate removal of the artillery and cavalry from all the squares, parks and other public places belonging to the City." The Mayor says the correspondence between Gov. Seymour and Gen. Dix, recently published, demonstrates the necessity for the presence of the troops to insure the peaceful enforcement of the draft; that Gen. Dix proposed to leave this duty to the military power of the State, but the Governor refused, stating that "under no circumstances could the State authorities perform duties expressly confided to others." The Mayor continues: "Inasmuch, therefore, as the enforcement of the act, one of the supreme laws of the land, was left to others, we cannot fairly find fault with those others for their presence here, * * * especially in view of the fact that they have saved our City from another disgraceful outbreak." The Mayor concludes by saying that "the necessity for the presence of the troops is but temporary and will soon be past. So long as they are here, we have no other places so suitable for their accommodation as the public grounds which they now occupy." The Board adjourned to the 14th inst.

At a recent election held at Fort Gibson, Hon. John Ross was reelected principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation for the term of four years, and Lewis Downing, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Cherokee Indian regiment United States, was elected Second Chief for the same period.

The Railway panic on the Stock Exchange appeared to exhaust itself on Saturday, and there was good buying at the close, at a recovery of 3@4 ℘ cent. Gold fell back 1 ℘ cent. on the small shipments of the day. Money 6@7 ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs were less active on Saturday. Flour and Wheat were cheaper. Corn was somewhat firmer. Provisions were in fair demand, as were likewise Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Wool, Mackerel, Herring, Sugars, and Coffee. Cotton was in moderate request. Freights were quiet, with 608 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

The President's letter to the Springfield Convention receives the unqualified admiration of loyal men throughout the breadth of the land. Various as have been their sentiments on some of its topics, it is yet their universal testimony that nothing could have been more true or more apt. Its hard sense, its sharp outlines, its noble temper, defy malice. Even the Copperhead gnaws upon it as vainly as did the viper upon the file.

Men talk about a courtly felicity of speech, and term it a rare accomplishment. So indeed it is. Nothing but high culture and the most patient practice confers it. Here is a felicity of speech far surpassing it, yet decidedly uncourtly. The most consummate rhetorician never used language more pat to the purpose; and still there is not a word in the letter not familiar to the plainest plowman. But what is still better than even felicity of expression, is felicity of thought. Not only the President's language is the aptest expression of his ideas, but there is a similar fitness of his ideas to the occasion. He has a singular faculty of discovering the real relations of things, and shaping his thoughts strictly upon them, without external bias. In his own independent, and perhaps we might say very peculiar, way, he invariably gets at the needed truth of the time. When he writes, it is always said that "he hits the nail upon the head," and so he does; but the beauty of it is that the nail which he hits is sure to be the very nail of all others which needs driving.

Nothing could have been better adapted to the exigencies of the time, in argument, in expostulation, in warning, and in general tone than President Lincoln's Inaugural; and yet it would be hard to conceive a more difficult or more delicate position than he then occupied. But this peculiar appositeness is just as manifest in his less formal productions. Everybody was struck by the remarkable appreciation and force with which he urged Gen. McClellan to more active military movements in the interval between the battle of Antietam and that General's final removal. Yet these letters were not meant for the public eye at all, and never would have seen the light but for the Report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War. So too his letter to Mr. Greeley, odd as it seemed at first blush, was, as everybody now admits, perfectly adapted to that stage of the war. His letter to the intercessors for Mr. Vallandigham utterly annihilated the case they thought they had made so strong; and yet it was done in so genial a way that the victims themselves felt like joining in the general applause. There was the same unpretentious and yet irresistible power in silencing Gov. Seymour's factious remonstrances against the execution of the Enrollment law. This letter to the Springfield Convention, though in a very different vein, has just the same fitness to the occasion, and the same effectiveness in its own direction. Whatever the effort, it is never mistimed, never misspent.

Lord Brougham remarked of Washington that "the human fancy could not have created a combination of qualities *more perfectly fitted* for the scenes in which it was his lot to bear a part." This same consummate fitness for the times may be recognized in the man at the head of the affairs of the country in this second great crisis of its existence. Rather we should say *is* recognized; for it is certain that, in spite of all the hard trials and the hard words to which he has been exposed, Abraham Lincoln is to-day the most popular man in the Republic. All the denunciations and all the arts of demagogues are perfectly powerless to wean the people from their faith in him. There is a general conviction that he is just the man for the occasion. And it is a conviction that is constantly growing clearer and deeper. The more experience the country has of President Lincoln, the more he obtains its confidence.

It would be hard to think of two men more unlike in some of their characteristics than the first President and our present one. Yet, in general cast of mind and heart, the latter probably more nearly resembles Washington than any of his predecessors. Without anything like brilliancy of genius, without any very great breadth of information, or literary accomplishment, or inventive power, he still has that perfect balance of thoroughly sound faculties which gives an almost infallibly sure judgment. This, combined with great calmness of temper, great firmness of purpose, supreme moral principle, and intense patriotism, makes up just that character which fits him, as the same qualities fitted Washington, for a wise and safe administration of affairs in the season of great peril.

It is almost fearful to contemplate what might have been the consequences had we an Executive of different mould. We have had Presidents of a headstrong temper, who, when hard pressed, would listen to no counsel, but rush on self-willed; others of a feebleness of spirit that made them the mere playthings of circumstances, or the passive tools of other men's arts. We have had Presidents who would have found it almost impossible, in any exigency, to rise above a party level; others who, though they might detach themselves from party, would do so only to seek the swift popular current that should bear them on to a second term. Had we a man now at the head of affairs belonging to any of these classes, the national ruin would be almost inevitable. There could have been hardly a hope of escaping wreck, in this dreadful storm, under such pilotage. The very knowledge that we had so unreliable a hand at the helm would have almost paralyzed effort. There would have been no such collected energy as we have seen, no such steady confidence in the great popular heart. All would have been uncertainty, dissension and confusion. We have had many reasons to be thankful to heaven for its orderings in aid of our rightly acquitting ourselves toward this wicked rebellion; but for no one thing have we so great cause for gratitude as for the possession of a ruler who is so peculiarly adapted to the needs of the time as clear-headed, dispassionate, discreet, steadfast, honest Abraham Lincoln.

The Exemption Mania and its Tendencies.

Everyone seems to be agreed that men who have families dependent on them for support, and have been drafted, ought either to be relieved from the necessity of serving, or have their families provided for out of the public funds. The "Conservative" party of this City, represented by the Aldermen and Common Council, go a long step further, and hold that no man ought to be obliged to serve, or to purchase his own exemption, if he is "unwilling" to do so; and they propose to pay out of the pockets of the taxpayers whatever sum may be necessary to secure everybody's exemption, rich or poor, married or single, fatherless, motherless, or blessed with both parents. The former of these doctrines is being put into practice by the Board of Supervisors, while the Aldermen and Common Councilmen have made desperate efforts to carry out the latter. Whichever party succeeds in keeping the field to itself, it is quite certain that nobody will be sent to the army from New-York who can give any good reason either for not serving, or for not purchasing his own exemption; and it is also quite certain that if the Common Council can get into the field "for the relief of the drafted," what with sham "indigents" and runaway substitutes, some three millions of dollars will pass into the pockets of the scum of the City population, and few or no men into the ranks of the army.

But, whichever way the matter may end, there are some questions which must suggest themselves to everybody, and which are suggesting themselves to the public everywhere else than in New-York. We cannot help asking why is the draft in New-York so much more of a hardship than it is anywhere else, that a public tax has to be levied to exempt the City from its operation? Why should everybody, be he rich or poor, bachelor or father of a family, have his exemption fee paid for him by the public on Manhattan Island, and not in any county of Connecticut or Massachusetts? Why is it harder for an "indigent" citizen of New-York to bear arms and serve in the army than for an "indigent" gentleman of any other locality? Why have poor people, who have neither friends nor $300, to march to the battle-field from every other portion of the Union and not from this City? Why is New-York, which is perhaps more interested in the successful prosecution of the war than any other spot in the North, to form an exception to the operation of a general law, intended by Congress to bear equally on all loyal States? Why are meetings held "to excite a public sentiment that shall force the authorities, the banks and moneyed institutions generally to extend a helping hand to the people who are summoned to the stern realities of the war" here any more than anywhere else? Why should "banks and moneyed institutions" in the City be "forced to lend a helping hand" for any such purpose, any more than banks and rich farmers and shopkeepers in the country?

There are but two answers to these questions. There are but two things which create a distinction in this matter between New-York and the country districts. The one is that we have a mob which has shown its teeth, and has its partisans in high places; and the other is that there are amongst us a more compact body of rich men and property-holders, to be levied on than there are elsewhere. There is not a single reason to be urged why a poor drafted man in Orange or Dutchess County should have to pay his $300 or shoulder the musket, while his compeer in the City stays comfortably at home, except these two, and they are both as discreditable as can well be imagined. Neither in New-York nor in any other part of the country is there now, or has there ever been, any danger that the family of any drafted man would suffer from his absence in the ranks of the army. Humanity, as well as justice, have required that this should not happen, and it has not happened. What the agitators against the draft desire is something more than this; they seek to turn to account the fact that there is in this City a mass of wealth, which the owners are used to having filched from them by the City Government under one pretence or another. And the pernicious consequences that would result from their success is seen in the feeble attempts of other large towns, in which the same social conditions exist, to follow the example of New-York. Wherever there are rich men to plunder, and an unscrupulous Corporation to plunder them, the cry is raised that no man must go to the war "unless he is willing," and that property-holders must pay the expense of keeping him at home.

No amount of rant about the constitutionality of the law, or about "the hardships of the draft," will serve to disguise the fact that the proposed mode of enabling the great cities to exempt themselves from its operation, is simply the first step toward the creation among us of a degraded *plebs*, supplying its wants out of the public treasury, or else held in subjection by terror, persuaded that its poverty is the fault of the rich, and perpetually ripe for robbery, either by means of "ordinances" or bludgeons. It has been our boast and glory hitherto that we have had no such class. If a certain school of politicians are to have their way, we shall soon have the most perfect specimen of it the world has ever seen, uniting European greed and bloodthirstiness and degradation with American audacity.

The Tennessee Campaigns of Gens. Rosecrans and Buell.

The remarkable resemblance between the present position of the Union army in Tennessee, under Gen. Rosecrans, and the position of the same force under Gen. Buell last year, is worth looking into, with a view to note both how far the resemblance goes and where it breaks off. In the early days of September of last year Gen. Buell's advance was within shelling distance of Chattanooga, just as Gen. Rosecrans' advance now is: and yet precisely this day a year ago, the Union army was in full retreat on its secondary base at Nashville, thrown back by a flank movement on its line of communications executed by Gen. Bragg; and from Nashville it was, by a further movement of Bragg by the right, thrown back on its primary base—Louisville and the Ohio River. Is there any reason to anticipate a similar result for Gen. Rosecrans' army? We think there is not; and we will briefly indicate the reasons why we think there is not.

To begin with, it should be remarked that the line of operations of Gen. Rosecrans is quite different from the line of operations of Gen. Buell. Gen. Buell's starting-point was Corinth, moving due east through Northern Alabama, along the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad, a distance of over two hundred miles. The march was executed with great difficulty, repairing and guarding the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad as they went, and also opening the railroads from Nashville to Decatur and Nashville to Stevenson—lines which it was found exceedingly difficult to hold, and from the latter of which—namely, their communications with Nashville—they were at length completely severed. The advance was still pushed forward, however. Stevenson was occupied, the line from Huntsville to Battle Creek, and north and east as far as McMinnville, occupied and observed, pontoons were prepared for crossing the Tennessee and moving on Chattanooga, and the van even pushed forward to within two or three miles of that place.

At this moment it became known that the rebels were preparing for an offensive movement. The rebel army, after its retreat from Corinth, had been brought round to Chattanooga, and Bragg superseded Beauregard in command of the forces. It was certainly admirably posted for an offensive movement, with a base of operations oblique to Buell's line of communications, and a powerful force opposed to an inferior one. Bragg, toward the end of August, crossed the Tennessee at three places, at Kingston, at Harrison and at Chattanooga, and advanced to seize Buell's communications. In this pass the Union commander had only one alternative—either, if strong enough, to advance to Chattanooga with his whole force, sacrificing his own line, or to fall back on this line somewhere in the vicinity of Murfreesboro or McMinnville, to oppose the enemy's advance. Gen. Buell felt himself, and in fact *was*, too weak to advance, so he chose the latter course and concentrated at McMinnville. Bragg, however, declined fighting, and by moving still more to the right, he turned once more the position of Gen. Buell, and forced him to retreat to Nashville, where he arrived on the 11th of September. Scarcely, however, had the Union commander commenced his retreat, when Bragg again pushed forward with his right, threatening Buell's primary base of operations at Louisville, and compelled him to fall back on that point, if he would not be cut wholly off from supplies. Here Buell was largely reinforced, and immediately assumed the offensive, compelling a counter retreat on the part of Bragg, which he effected by way of Cumberland Gap. Thence the rebel army retired to Chattanooga, and from there round to Murfreesboro, where Gen. Rosecrans, who had in the meanwhile relieved Gen. Buell and advanced from Nashville, whipped Bragg and caused him to fall back to the line of the Duck.

Since this time the progress and line of Gen. Rosecrans' beautiful advance are well known. By a movement on Bragg's right flank he compelled him to retire from his strongly fortified position at Shelbyville to Tullahoma, and by a fresh advance on his communications he forced Bragg to fall back to Chattanooga. From Tullahoma Gen. Rosecrans, three weeks ago, began the new offensive movement, which, amid so many difficulties, has thus far been conducted so admirably and so successfully.

The difference in the line of operations taken by Gen. Rosecrans and that of Gen. Buell last year, will be apparent from a moment's glance at the map. It will be observed that instead of exposing his flank and communications by an oblique line, he perfectly covers both. In addition to this strategic advantage, Gen. Rosecrans commands the whole front of operations by which Bragg last year advanced in his invasive movement. The coöperative force of Gen. Burnside has already captured Kingston, the point at which Bragg's extreme right crossed the Tennessee River, and we also learn this morning that Burnside has even advanced upon and taken possession of Knoxville. Similar, therefore, though the present situation of the army in Tennessee be to that of the army last year just before Bragg compelled its retreat, there is not the slightest chance of the rebel General being able to repeat the operation. To the cursory observation there is much that is similar in the two situations; but the strategic relations of the armies are wholly unlike, and the unlikeness is all to the advantage of the Union side. And, besides the strategic considerations that render any advance on the part of Bragg improbable, it is rendered still more improbable, and indeed impossible, by the great discrepancy of his force now and last year. Last year at this time he had fully sixty thousand men under his command. This year he has not more than half of that number. While, therefore, but little is known of Gen. Rosecrans' present movements, there is no reason why one should look back with fearful anticipations to the precedent of last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

All the principal Broadway establishments will be open to-night, with the exception of Laura Keene's Theatre, which is still in the hands of the decorators. Those who require an entertainment of the best class will find it at Niblo's, where Mr. Forrest and Mr. Bandmann appear in "Hamlet" and "Narcisse," supported by a good general Company. At the other establishments the Spectral Drama is still the rage; the Ghost, in fact, is everywhere, and everywhere prosperous. The influence of the spirits is proved by the fact, that whilst Mrs. Bowers (who is, by all odds, the best actress we have had in this City for many years) was sustaining a heavy weekly loss in endeavoring to keep up a respectable kind of entertainment, she has passed to immediate profit by lending herself to the prevailing rage. Who can wonder that she has thrust a lot of ghosts into a piece where there is no justification for their presence. We refer to "Lady Audley's Secret," which is now the rage at the Winter Garden, and which, notwithstanding the ghosts, derives much of its interest from the fine impersonation of the heroine by Mrs. Bowers. At Mr. Wallack's establishment the play called "True to the Last" is still drawing enormous houses, and will continue to do so until it is brushed away by the authoritative hand of Mr. Wallack. Mr. Barnum, it is stated, has imported the real ghost, and will introduce it in a few days. In the meantime the Museum furnishes theatrical performances twice a day. The New-York Theatre (formerly Wallack's, corner of Broome-street and Broadway,) will open to-night for a regular season. It has been newly decorated and improved. The entertainments are of the Ravel kind, and will be interpreted by the Martinetti and Marzetti troupe of pantomimists.

The coming season promises to be a memorable one so far as music is concerned. We shall have at least two opera companies; Italian, under Mr. Maretzek, and German, under Mr. Anschutz. It is probable, too, that Mr. Grau, who is in Europe engaging artists, will make an occasional raid into the Metropolis. It is of course absolutely essential to his success in the provinces that he should introduce his artists here. *Where* he will succeed in doing this is of course a mystery. All the theatres are engaged, and the Academy of Music, we presume, out of the question—Messrs. Maretzek and Anschutz occupying it in succession until far into the Spring. [illegible]theless, it may be safely predicted that if [illegible]. Grau wishes to play here, he will find the means for doing so. There's a sweet little cherub sits smiling aloft that keeps watch o'er the luck of poor Grau.

The advantages of having thoroughly informed musicians at the head of operatic matters, will be strikingly demonstrated in the excellence, not only of the leading artists, but also of those generally slighted auxiliaries the orchestra and chorus. Both Mr. Maretzek and Mr. Anschutz are already at work with their chorusses. We had the pleasure on Friday of attending a choral rehearsal of the music of "Euryanthe," under Mr. Anschutz's direction, and were completely astonished and charmed with the precision and power that have already been attained in that difficult music. The chorus, to be sure, is a picked one—the voices being uniformly good and thoroughly experienced. Mr. Maretzek's Italian chorus will be somewhat stronger than usual, and will embrace a number of new voices, trained by the *impresario* for the purpose of invigorating the old ones. Mr. Maretzek's season commences on the 5th of October, and will open with Meyerbeer's grand opera of "Robert le Diable." The cast will include the names of Medori, Sulzer, Mazzoleni, Bellini, Biachi, &c. New scenery and costumes have been prepared for the work, which, there is no doubt, will be received with *furore*. Mr. Maretzek's orchestra will, we hope, be brought up to the best standard, numerically, of last season, although, without raising the prices of admission, it is difficult to see how the greatly increased demands of orchestral players and chorus singers can be met. But on this subject Mr. Maretzek is inflexible. He believes in dead losses, and is always satisfied with a season if he finds himself tolerably "hard up" at the end of it. We are glad to be able to state that the private-boxes of the Academy will not be let to subscribers for more than twelve nights at a time. The rule was somewhat infringed last season, and a good deal of dissatisfaction occasioned thereby. The number of boxes is so limited that the manager is bound to exercise the greatest caution in avoiding anything that may savor of favoritism or preference. They were in such demand last season that extravagant premiums were often paid for them. And here we may mention that many ingenious alterations and desirable improvements have been effected in the Academy of Music, both before and behind the curtain. The private boxes and the entire sweep of the first tier have been especially benefitted. There were, it will be remembered, several extremely annoying entrances and passages running between and intersecting the first and second rows of *loges*. On crowded evenings these were a source of great vexation to the occupants of the boxes, inasmuch as they were invariably filled with the overflow of the parquet. They have been removed and the space thrown into the adjoining boxes. The heavy pillars that support the various tiers have been trimmed and reduced so considerably in their proportions that they are no longer an obstruction to the sight. Hence there is a clear view of the stage from every part of the first circle, and by these alterations a gain of fifty or sixty arm-chairs is also expected. The alterations on the stage are of a practical kind, and affect mainly the working of the machinery and scenery. Mme. Medori will arrive by the next Cunard steamer at Boston. Mr. Anschutz's artists are to leave Hamburg by the steamer of the 5th September. His season will commence some time in November, and will open with Gounod's opera of "Faust and Marguerite," which we hear will also be given in Italian by Mr. Maretzek. The choruses of this work are already in rehearsal. Additional novelties in Mr. Anschutz's *repertoire* are "Euryanthe," by Weber; the "Templar and the Jewess," by Marschner; "Hans Heiling," by Marschner; "Indra," by Flotow; the "Wassertrager," by Cherubini; "Jessoudra," by Spohr; "Gustavus," by Auber; "Der Waffenschmidt (the Armorer,) by Lortzing; "La Dame Blanche," by Boildieu; the "Adlers Horst" (Eagle's Nest,) by Glaser, and "Orphee and Euper," by Offenbach. This is certainly a tremendous programme, and if the singers are only of the right class—as we have every reason to believe they will be—we may look forward to a brilliant season of German opera. Mr. Anschutz has engaged one of the best scenic artists of Germany to paint the necessary scenery for these works.

In the way of miscellaneous music, we hear that Messrs. Mason and Thomas will resume their admirable series of classical *soirées* early in November; and that Mr. Gottschalk (who has been reëngaged by Max Strakosch for one hundred nights, and for $12,000) will give several concerts at Irving Hall, and play several new compositions, during the next month. The Philharmonic Society has resolved on abandoning Irving Hall, and will return this Winter to the Academy of Music. Every one, except the professional members, will regret this change. The orchestra of the Society was heard to the greatest advantage in the Hall, where, also, solo artists had a chance. Pecuniary reasons are in favor of the Academy, and hence a change that every lover of music will regret.

The Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Appreciating the great growth of the population of Brooklyn, and the evident demand for a nightly dramatic entertainment, an enterprising citizen of that unique place of habitation, has erected quietly and unostentatiously, in one of its most frequented thoroughfares, a beautiful theatre. It faces on Fulton-street, immediately opposite the City Hall, in the immediate vicinity of the new Court-house, and at the intersection of the various lines of City railway. Its location is wisely chosen. The material of which it is built is known as Nova Scotia stone, running up into a front of sixty feet in height by fifty feet in width, the main entrance being directly in the centre, with a stairway ten feet in width leading to the second story. The basement is divided into three rooms, one of which is sixty by eighty feet in size, and the others are twenty by fifty feet. The ground floor presents on Fulton-street two stores, twenty by sixty feet each, with large windows of French plate glass. In the rear, fronting on Adams-street, is a large hall for public use, whose dimensions are sixty by eighty feet, with a ceiling fifteen feet high.

The theatre proper is on the second floor, the entrance to which is large and artistically beautiful. The ticket office, manager's room, retiring apartments and hat boxes, are well arranged. There are two entrances to the parquet, the lower of which will be closed on the rising of the curtain.

The auditorium is light, airy, and comfortable. There is a parquet and family circle, in which the seats are so arranged that every auditor may have an uninterrupted view of the stage. There are no columns, no chandeliers or brackets to interfere with the vision. The family circle is sustained by six iron rods, fastened into the frame of the roof, and passing down and into the timbers of the circle. Strength is thus attained without any sacrifice of space, rendering the general appearance of the auditorium light and graceful. The upholstering is in magenta reps, and the seats are divided by neatly cushioned brackets. The walls are panneled in purpled gray, and molded with vine work. The dome is frescoed in eight panels, alternately representing Tragedy, Comedy, Painting and Music. There is no superfluous ornamentation to confuse the eye, nothing to confound the beholder by a mass of scroll, leaf and grotesque work.

The proscenium boxes are not grounded upon the stage itself, the front being carved inward, advancing at the ends only to the foot of the box.

The stage is pronounced by critics and other professionals to be perfect in its appointments, having some fifty sets of entirely new scenery, painted by Tirrell, under the immediate direction of Mr. Harrison, who is at once artist, actor, manager and critic.

The orchestral space has a capacity for twenty performers. Dressing-rooms, property-rooms, and wardrobe closets are conveniently arranged, and the green-room is particularly designed for comfort.

Mr. Harrison advertises in our columns that he will open the Theatre on the 14th inst. The enterprise is one which commends itself to the people of Brooklyn.

The architect of the Theatre is Mr. Gamaliel King; Manager, Gabriel Harrison; Stage Manager, R. L. Baker; Treasurer, H. J. Rogers; Musical Director, Mr. Dodworth.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 6.

TRUE STATEMENTS.

The statement made by the Times that Quartermaster Gen. Meigs had been removed, by being sent into exile on inspection duty, is true. The statement made by us that the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau had also been removed is likewise true. The controversies excited against us for publishing this welcome news, were intended only to cushion balls from high places. Another great bureau of the War Department will soon have young blood injected into its administration.

A TEXAS EXPEDITION.

Rumor assigns Gen. Heintzelman to a large command in Texas, which shall stifle the contraband trade up the Rio Grande, &c., &c., &c.

A rebel deserter, arrived this morning, states that three brigades of Lee's infantry left Fredericksburgh last Thursday, to reinforce Bragg at Chattanooga.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 6.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER MODIFIED.

The President has ordered that the Executive Order dated Nov. 21, 1862, prohibiting the exportation from the United States of arms, ammunition, and munitions of war, under which the Commandants of Departments were, by order of the Secretary of War, dated May 13, 1863, directed to prohibit the purchase and sale for exportation from the United States of all horses and mules within their respective commands, and to take and appropriate to the use of the United States any horses, mules and live stock designed for exportation, be so far modified that any arms heretofore imported into the United States may be re-exported to the place of original shipment, and that any live stock raised in any State or Territory bounded by the Pacific Ocean, may be exported from any part of such State or Territory.

PUNISHMENT OF DESERTERS.

Instructions have been issued requiring that men charged with desertion, who belong to regiments whose terms have expired, if not able to clear themselves of the charge, shall be compelled to serve out the remainder of their term.

COL. BAKER.

The *Chronicle* denies that Col. L. C. Baker has been ordered to the field, and the office of Provost-Marshal of the War Department abolished, and says no such order is contemplated.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

An error of the press represents the Postmaster-General, instead of Second Assistant Postmaster-General McLellan, as being ill at his residence in Washington. The former's health was improved by his late visit to the North.

Officers on Provost-Marshal-General's Staff.

The following circular has been issued by Col. Fry:

War Department, Provost-Marshal-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1863.

Circular, No. 79.—The following named officers are announced as on duty in this office, and are empow-

[illegible] to conduct, under direction of the Provost-Marshal-General, the ordinary correspondence connected with their respective branches of business, viz.:

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Col. George D. Ruggles, Add. A. D. C. and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. Henry Stone, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

DISBURSEMENTS, ACCOUNTS, RETURNS, ETC., UNDER THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Maj. S. F. Chalfin, Assistant Adjutant-General, in charge.

Capt. H. B. Hendershott, Second artillery, Disbursing officer.

Capt. James McMillan, Second infantry, Disbursing officer.

Capt. H. C. Wood, Eleventh infantry, Disbursing officer.

Capt. Samuel B. Lawrence, Sixteenth infantry, Disbursing officer.

Capt. F. H. Barroll, Second infantry, Disbursing officer.

ENROLLMENT, ETC.

Capt. Henry E. Mayuadier, Tenth infantry.

DESERTERS, DESCRIPTIVE LISTS, ETC.

Capt. Wm. R. Pease, U. S. Army.

INVALID CORPS.

Col. Richard H. Rush, Sixth Pennsylvania cavalry.

ACCOUNTS OF DISBURSING OFFICERS UNDER APPROPRIATION FOR COLLECTING, DRILLING AND ORGANIZING VOLUNTEERS.

Maj. Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General.

All official communications for this Bureau must be addressed to the Provost-Marshal-General. The envelopes should be marked "Official Business," and should show to which branch the communication relates, by being marked "Disbursements under Enrollment act," "Enrollment," "Deserters," "Invalid Corps," or otherwise, as the case may be.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Prospects of a War with the Treaty Powers.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 13.

By the schooner *J. B. Ford*, which arrived Aug. 3 from Kanagawa, (Yokohama,) we have correspondence and printed papers from that place to 24th June.

It appears that war between the Japanese and all foreign Governments was imminent. On the day of the sailing of the *Ford*, the Governor of Kanagawa had sent in a notice to the foreign residents of that port to leave the country within the next thirty days. This notice was said to have been received by him from the Gorogio or Japanese Senate, which had passed it on the recommendation of the Mikado or Spiritual Emperor, whose intention it is stated is to close all intercourse with foreign nations. In answer to the demand of the British Admiral for indemnity and satisfaction for the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, the Japanese Government had paid in the indemnity demanded, $440,000, (our Yokohama correspondent says £135,000,) but substantially refused to give up the murderers. They allege in their answer that the murderers are retainers of Prince SATSUMA, who will not give them up, and the Government is unable to take them by force. In answer to the Admiral's proposition to go to SATSUMA's principality and take them himself, they are unwilling that he should do so, as it would be essentially war with Japan itself. The British Admiral had announced that on the 28th of June he would land an armed force from the fleet and take possession of Yokohama, which he will hold if able. He, however, has advised the foreign residents not to rely on his ability, and risk their lives and property in consequence. By foreign residents no hopes are entertained of a peaceable solution of affairs, as the Japanese Government have, by their notice, given a virtual declaration of war with all foreigners.

YOKOHAMA, (Kanagawa,) June 24, 1863.

The British fleet of thirteen vessels-of-war, with two French and the *Wyoming*, carrying in all upward of 180 guns, will remain until all questions are settled. Indeed, they must remain, for no man can tell what a day or an hour of difficulty may bring forth, and the safety of this community now depends upon strong arms, better powder and more willing hearts, than the Japanese seem to have for any foreigners.

If matters look still better than now, the *Wyoming*, with the American Minister on board, will go on Monday next, for a hurried trip to Nagasaki, to look for our interests in that place, and to ascertain what is the true position of those of our people still left there.

Yesterday, the great captain, STOTS-BA-SHIA—and he is said really to be a great man, with a brain clear and cool—passed through Kanagawa, with a respectable army of retainers. There he was met by the Governor and other high Japanese officials who explained to him the true condition of foreign affairs, and so effectually that this morning, as early as four o'clock, the sum of $440,000, in Mexican dollars, (£100,000,) was agreed upon between the officials in the negotiations between England and Japan.

I learn that the French Admiral JUANS has declared that he will hold Yokohama to the last extremity. It is also said the *Wyoming* will participate so far as to defend the rights, life and property of Americans, and, if the war is commenced as an extermination of all foreigners, coöperate with the other Powers to its utmost ability.

Half-past Eleven A. M.—Since writing the above, I am advised that the foreign Ministers have each received a communication from the Gorogio, advising them that the open ports are now closed, and that all foreigners must leave the country in thirty days; and this is regarded as the fiat of the powers that be, and to be enforced at all hazards. The $440,000 was paid because they had agreed to pay it.

We shall now see whether this is "brag" or not. Verily, the "plot thickens," and we are in the midst of dangers seen and unseen, and rumors like hailstones in a wrathful storm fly about us.

I am now of the opinion that war is inevitable between all the Treaty Powers of this country—certainly so if the Government insists on exclusion. Negotiations may ensue to soften matters, but it looks blue at present.

It is reported that MITO has committed *harikari*. No doubt HITSUTSE BARKI will have to do the same; if he fails he may drive us on shipboard, but he cannot drive us out of the bay.

Imports are being reshipped to Shanghai in large quantities. Vessels in demand. Several are expected daily. Great excitement prevails. Everywhere assassination stares us in the face. Yet we hesitate to leave.

The American ship *Viking*, bound from Hong Kong to San Francisco, with passengers, to KOOPMANSCHAP & Co., was wrecked some 100 miles south of this port. All hands were saved. Four hundred and fifty Chinamen are at Simoda. The American Consul and the *Wyoming* immediately repaired to the wreck, and embarked the 450 Chinamen, and proceeded to Simoda, where they were landed without delay or accident. The seamen remained by the wreck to dismantle it. The *Viking* is owned in New-York, and has lately been repaired at an expense of some $24,000. She has no cargo.

The French Admiral will make the attempt to keep possession of Yokohama. The *Wyoming* will aid. What the English intend doing is uncertain as regards this place. They will probably have a force here. In that case the merchants will remain.

The *Wyoming* is still here, and will become the residence of the American Minister and Consul. Should Yokohama be threatened, Capt. MACDOUGAL will look after his countrywomen, though, in fact, he has no spare room on board his beautiful craft. It is a thousand pities that one of our large ships is not with us. A few shots may bring about a settlement. In that case we might repair on shipboard for a brief period; whereas, for the want of accommodations, most of us will have to proceed to Shanghai at a sickly season of the year. We learn that the Missionaries have resolved, in case of war, to go to Amoy. But one opinion prevails, which is, that nothing short of war and a new treaty will bring about a better state of intercourse with Japan.

There remains yet to be settled for the equivalent, for SATSUMA's father, implicated in the murder of RICHARDSON. The Gotea Yama fire has yet to be atoned for. *A war must be the result:* it may be put out for a time, but it will come. The fleet will remain. The expulsion of foreigners has yet to be rescinded. Thank God! if war for the present is not imminent, business will resume its wonted course.

The Gorogio has just notified the Minister of the Treaty Powers, that the open ports in Japan will be closed in thirty days, when all foreigners must leave. I have no time for comment, as the *J. B. Ford* is closing the mails.

Trial of Doctor Wright for the Murder of Lieut. Sanborn.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Sept. 5.

Dr. WRIGHT was recently tried before a military Commission for shooting Lieut. SANBORN while the latter was drilling negro troops in Norfolk, and the result of the investigation was forwarded to the President for his decision. We learn to-day that President LINCOLN has ordered a final trial; but whether before a military or civil tribunal, has not yet been determined.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Sept. 3.

Brig.-Gen. CARR reported here for duty last night, and has been assigned to the command of the left wing of Gen. HURLBUT's army, with headquarters at Corinth.

Everything is quiet along our lines.

Considerable cotton has arrived here during the past three weeks.

The Lawrence Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 6.

Five gentlemen, composing the Relief Committee of Lawrence, make the statement that the dispatch recently sent from Kansas City to the Associated Press, asserting that a large amount of goods and money and a number of horses taken by QUANTRELL, had been recovered and returned, is unfounded. Of the horses stolen only three have been returned, and the value of the merchandise recovered will not exceed one hundred dollars.

The Second Vermont Regiment at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Sept. 6.

The Second Vermont regiment, 600 strong, arrived here yesterday evening. They quartered a short distance from the city. To-night two companies are on guard at the City Hall.

Renomination of Gov. Thomas to Congress.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 6.

Ex-Gov. THOMAS has been renominated to Congress, in the Fourth District, Maryland, by a Convention which adopted strong unconditional Union resolutions.

The New Steamship Germania.

The steamship *Germania*, which arrived at this port last evening, is a new ship, built by Messrs. CAIRD & Co., Greenock, 2,900 tons measurement and 2,123 tons register, with all the modern improvements in machinery. On the voyage from Hamburg to Southampton, the *Germania* averaged, against strong head winds, a rate of twelve knots per hour. Her saloon is most elegantly fitted up in every respect, the panels being adorned with paintings of scenes in Germany, England and the United States. There is a first-rate piano and a good library on board for the use of the saloon passengers, and everything is provided that can conduce to their comfort. The steerage accommodations are excellent. The space between the decks is 8½ feet high, and is thoroughly ventilated. The *Germania* is commanded by Capt. H. EHLERS, late of the *Saxonia*, who is well known and universally respected by all classes of passengers. This is the seventh steamship built by Messrs. CAIRD & Co., of Greenock, for the Hamburg American line. The company's fleet now consists of six large steamships, viz.: the *Germania, Saxonia, Teutonia, Bavaria, Borussia*, and *Hammonia*. The last five are of 2,500 tons measurement. By them fortnightly communication is maintained between Hamburg, Southampton and New-York.

TWO DROWNING ACCIDENTS.—A lad aged 4 years, named SAMUEL CAMERON, son of the Depot-master of the Hudson River Railroad, at the foot of Fifty-second-street, was accidentally drowned yesterday afternoon, in the North River. The body was secured and the Coroner notified.... Mr. JAMES C. MCCONIN was drowned about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while bathing at the foot of Thirty-first-street, East River. The deceased was about 36 years of age, and resided at No. 194 East Thirty-first-street. His body was recovered and conveyed to his residence, where the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Arrivals in the City.

Gens. C. Grover and C. C. Auger, from Port Hudson; Gen. Dwight, from Saratoga; Baron Von Gerolt, Prussian Minister at Washington; Ernest Clay, of the British Legation; H. De Lamarter, of the French Legation; Hon. Fred. French, England; Com. Daniel Ammen, U. S. Navy; J. T. Kavanagh, Purser of the steamship *City of London*; G. W. Riggs and family, Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

Major-Gen. C. S. Hamilton and Lieut.-Col. S. Wilkenson, United States Volunteers; W. C. Wagley, Memphis; Hugh Roberts, Illinois; Col. J. D. C. Beets, San Francisco; A. Hitchcock, California; G. W. Bacon, Denver; C. F. Clapp and family, Peekskill, and Thos. Hillhouse, P. Prouty and A. L. Chew, Geneva, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Law, New-York; Col. D. T. Johns, Seventh Massachusetts; Waldo A. Pearce, Valparaiso; Capt. E. G. Parker, and Surgeon D. H. Armstrong, of the U. S. Vols.; Capt. Brown, Philadelphia; J. F. Frisbie, and E. B. LaRue, U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Fowler and John Abrams, N. C.; Jose de Cardenas, of Havana, and Rafael de Antonine, Matanzas, are at the New-York Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Deafness and Noises in the Head Arising from Catarrh.

LETTER NO. IV. ON CATARRH, ITS CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND EFFECTS,

BY DR. LIGHTHILL,

No. 34 St. Mark's-place,

Author of a "Popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," &c., &c.

[Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL, M.D., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.]

The loss of hearing is a misfortune very much to be deplored, for we depend upon the aid of that sense for the development of speech in childhood and our instruction and social intercourse in after life. Speech is acquired by the imitation of sounds; if, therefore, a child is deprived of his hearing, it cannot spontaneously or imitatively form articulate sounds, though not the least defect exists in the organ of voice, because it is impossible to imitate a thing of which we have no idea, or, in other words, which the brain is prevented from conceiving; hence such children will be dumb.

Even after speech has been completely developed, it is sometimes lost or forgotten, should total deafness supervene in early childhood. Children have been brought to us for examination, who having become totally deaf at the age of ten and even twelve years, forgot by degrees the words by which they were wont to convey their ideas, until at length every recollection of language being obliterated from memory, they were as dumb as those who had been born deaf. Neither hearing themselves or others speak, their memory was unable to retain the knowledge of articulation.

Such cases, though sad in the extreme, need not be wondered at when we consider that individuals of ripe years articulate badly, and are unable to properly pitch their voices: should their hearing become very defective, they speak sometimes in a loud bellowing tone, and at other times not above a breath.

Impairment of hearing to any considerable degree interferes seriously with usefulness in almost every sphere of life, consigns the sufferer to solitude in the midst of society, and deprives him of advantages and pleasures which are among the chief enjoyments of our existence.

All authorities on the Ear concur in recognizing catarrh, or inflammation of the nasal passages and throat, as one of the principal causes of its diseases, and that deafness in the majority of cases is attributable to its influence. Our own experience fully sustains the statistical reports of others, for, in three out of every four cases of deafness presenting themselves, the exciting cause is catarrh and the inflammation of the throat, which is invariably associated with it. It was, in fact, in connection with the treatment of deafness that we first observed the widespread and deleterious influences of catarrh. This led us to investigate the subject more particularly, and to devote to it that patient study and close attention which its importance deserved, and the result of which is embodied in these letters.

ANATOMY OF THE EAR.

The ear is anatomically divided into three parts—the external ear, middle ear or tympanum, and the internal ear or labyrinth. The external ear is composed of the auricle, which collects the undulations of the atmosphere, and the external canal, through which these are conducted to the drum-head or membrana-tympani, (a thin and very delicate membrane, stretched over the inner termination of the auditory canal, hermetically closing it,) which vibrates under the influence of the impinging atmospheric waves. The middle ear or tympanum is a small irregular cavity, about the size of a small bean, internal of the drum-head, which divides it from the external ear. The inner ear consists of minute, delicate canals and spiral windings, carved in the bone adjoining the tympanum, which contain filaments of the auditory nerve spread on a delicate membrane. This membrane has the exact shape of its bony case, but is somewhat smaller, leaving an intervening space, which is filled by a peculiar liquid, called perilymph, so that the membranaceous labyrinth floats in the bony one. Across the middle ear stretches a movable chain of the most delicate little bones, one end of which is grown to the drum-head, and the other end is attached to a similar but much smaller membrane of that part of the labyrinth called vestibule; consequently the vibration of the membrana-tympani produces a like vibration of the membrane of the labyrinth, and this a corresponding agitation of its fluid. This agitation produces a certain impression on the nerve-fibres, which is conveyed to the brain by the agency of the auditory nerve and conceived by the mind as sound. On the floor of the drum, immediately behind the drum-head, is a small aperture which is the orifice of the eustachian tube, (the other end of which opens into the upper part of the throat immediately behind the posterior nares. Through this tube the middle ear receives the supply of air necessary for the vibratility of its membranes and the communication of sound.

EFFECTS OF CATARRH ON THE EARS.

The close proximity of the orifice of the eustachian tube to the nasal passages, together with the continuity of its lining membrane with that of the nose, favors the extension of the inflammation from that organ to the middle ear. Sometimes, and especially in the earlier stages, the tube itself is principally affected, but in the course of time the disease is certain to extend itself to the tympanum; in either case deafness is the inevitable result. If the difficulty is in the tube, the deafness arises from occasional obstructions of that passage by mucus or incrustations, or by the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, either of which prevents the free access of atmospheric air to the tympanum, without which perfect vibrations of its membranes is impossible. When the inflammation spreads to the middle ear it produces a thickening of its lining membrane, which diminishes the size of that already small cavity. The quantity of air necessary to the vibration of the drum-head and for the communication of the vibrations to the labyrinth, is correspondingly reduced. The peculiar secretion thrown out so abundantly by the diseased mucous membrane, tends still further to diminish the size of the drum, and to exclude a still further portion of the necessary air.

The small bones of the Ear being covered by the mucous membrane are, by its thickened condition, as well as by the diminution of the size of the drum, prevented from acting with that freedom and precision necessary for so delicate a mechanism. Bands of adhesion (similar to the false membranes produced by croup) are sometimes formed by the inflammation between these little bones and the walls of the drum, and their action becomes still further impeded.

Deafness, then, in such cases, is owing to the imperfect or interrupted communication of the vibrations of the drum-head to the labyrinth.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRHAL INFLAMMATION OF THE TYMPANUM.

The process of inflammation is generally slow and torpid, but occasionally it is acute, or becomes so by aggravating influences.

The chronic form is the one usually assumed in catarrh, and the following symptoms are presented:

The hearing becomes, at times, almost suddenly more or less impaired, and remains so until, during the act of sneezing, coughing, or other muscular effort, a snapping sound, or even a loud, startling report is heard in the ear, when hearing suddenly returns to its normal condition. This phenomenon is produced by the removal of the incrustation which obstructed the eustachian tube during the muscular effort just mentioned, and the consequent rush of air into the middle ear. This state of things may repeat itself for some length of time, the hearing being at times defective, and at others almost perfect, until at length permanent deafness supervenes. Individuals thus affected are generally so accustomed to the return of hearing that they wait for it for months and months, scarcely believing that they will be disappointed, until after waiting sufficient length of time in anxious expectation, hope vanishes, and the sad conviction forces itself on their minds that the hearing is permanently injured.

At other times the hearing is lost without any unusual sensations in the ears, and the deafness progresses so gradually that individuals are not aware of their defect until it is so marked as to be noticed by others, (who are usually the first to call attention to it,) or until they miss some such accustomed sounds as the ticking of a clock or the ringing of a bell. Hearing may be considerably impaired before the fact is much noticed in conversation, for we are apt to ascribe to inattention what is really due to defective hearing; and as we articulate more distinctly and speak louder when we find ourselves not readily understood, and the person addressed naturally increases his attention, the real cause of the difficulty escapes attention for some length of time.

The deafness produced by catarrh usually varies in degree, from time to time. During every additional cold, or increase of the inflammation of the throat and nasal passages, hearing will be more defective than usual, and when that has subsided it will apparently return to its former standard. We say apparently, because every severe cold leaves the hearing a little more defective than it was before, but the increase of the deafness is so slight and trifling each time that it is not noticed except in the aggregate, after repeated colds, when those affected find it growing upon them.

In the chronic state of the inflammation there is usually no pain at all, or if there is any, it is but slight and trifling, and scarcely ever amounts to more than a feeling of pressure or fulness in the ear, or an uneasy sensation in the region of the eustachian tubes; should the inflammation become acute, however, it is accompanied by severe pain, known as ear-ache, by heat, restlessness and fever, and is frequently followed by an offensive irritating discharge from the ear.

NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Nearly every disease of the ear is accompanied by noises in the head, and the catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear, forms no exception. They are usually present in every imaginable variety, and resemble the hissing sound produced by the escape of steam, the roaring of the ocean, the beating of the heart, the ringing of bells, the humming of insects, the singing of birds, and almost every other known sound, and become a source of the greatest annoyance and nervous irritation. Persons of nervous temperaments are sometimes nearly driven to despair by this incessant infliction, and they would rather, by far, have the noises removed than the hearing restored, if only one thing or the other could be accomplished.

The direct or immediate cause of the noises remains as yet veiled in obscurity, and may probably ever remain so. We only know that they are present in nearly every disease of the ear, in cases of impactions of ear-wax or slight inflammations of the external canal, as well as in diseases of the tympanum and labyrinth. They are undoubtedly produced by reflex nervous action, but what particular nervous branch is at fault, has as yet not been determined. Usually when the ear is restored to its normal condition the noises gradually subside.

TREATMENT OF CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.

A few remarks in regard to the proper treatment of this particular affection of the ear may here not be out of place. Since catarrh is its inciting cause, it will be evident that no permanent benefit can be derived from any treatment, except that complaint is removed, for its presence would furnish a constant source for relapse, and would gradually bring the whole difficulty back again. A mere removal of the catarrh, however, would not restore hearing by any means, as it is only the *inciting*, but not the *direct* cause of the deafness. To improve the hearing the ear requires special treatment, and here the eustachian tube furnishes to the expert aurist the best means of applying remedial agents to the tympanum. This is usually accomplished by passing a small silver tube, called catheter, through the nasal passages into the mouth of the eustachian tube, and through which medicated vapors, gases, compressed air, &c. &c., can be conducted to the very seat of the affection. In cases where this method should not be practicable, as for instance in children or extremely nervous persons, there are other means by which this object can be attained.

The next letter on catarrh may be looked for shortly, and will describe its effects on eye, stomach, breath, &c., &c.

The author can be consulted on catarrh, deafness and diseases of the eye, ear and throat, at No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues,) from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

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The Belleplain Village Association will hold a meeting THIS EVENING at No. 151 Bowery, corner Broome-st. Persons desiring to become the owners of their own homestead, are invited to attend and learn the particulars. JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

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MARRIED.

CARPENTER—FISH.—In Newcastle, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. A. D. Vail, STEPHEN R. CARPENTER to SARAH A. FISH, daughter of Moses W. Fish, Esq. No cards.

HICKEY—STORRS.—On Thursday, Sept. 3, by Rev. J. A. Roche, THOMAS H. HICKEY to EMMA A. STORRS, both of New-York.

KIRTLAND—HALSTED.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. W. G. T. Shedd, GEORGE KIRTLAND and EMILY G., daughter of M. O. Halsted, Esq.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, Sept. 6, JAMES ANDERSON, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, at his late residence, No. 49 Bedford-st. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.

BRONSON.—In Saratoga Springs, on Thursday, Sept. 3, GREENE C. BRONSON, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will be attended from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams',) on Monday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 6, at his father's residence, No. 710 Greenwich-st., WILLIAM W. BROWN, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, this day, (Monday,) Sept. 7, at 8 P. M. His remains will be taken to White Plains for interment by the 10 o'clock train on Tuesday, Sept. 8.

CASTNER.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 5, of marasmus, EMMET BRADY CASTNER, son of Samuel and Julia Castner, aged 2 years and 1 day.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the present residence of his parents, in Benson-av., Bath, Long Island. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. Carriages will be in readiness at the Greenwood entrance, corner of 23d-st. and 5th-av., at 1 o'clock, to go to the house.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CLARK.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 5, ALFRED L., son of Joseph L. Clark, in his 22d year.

His friends, and those of his father, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 11 A. M.

DE NOYELLES.—At Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 6, EDWARD W. DE NOYELLES, aged 74 years, 8 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 8th inst., from his late residence, in Haverstraw, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

DOREMUS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 5, HARRIS, only son of H. D. and Mary E. Doremus, aged 3½ years.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 13 Douglass-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle.

FISK.—On Saturday, Sept. 5, Mrs. ABBY S. FISK, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Hill, No. 40 2d-av., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M.

GOFF.—On Sunday, Sept. 6, EVERITT JUDSON GOFF, son of Mortimer L. and Susan Goff, aged 18 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his parents, No. 370 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOWE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 5, of dysentery, JOSIE BRUSH, only son of Mary L. and the late Lewis Howe, aged 8 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The funeral will be from the house on Monday, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock, and at the Congregational Church at 3½ o'clock.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

HENRY.—At the Parsonage of the First Church of Cranbury, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 3, Mrs. CATHARINE HENRY, relict of the late Rev. Symmes C. Henry, D. D., in the 63d year of her age.

HUTCHINS.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 6, JEROME F. HUTCHINS, son of Burlin and Louisa M. Hutchins, aged 14 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 204 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MILLER.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 5, ANNE HUNTINGTON, wife of Lindley H. Miller, and daughter of Charles Tracy.

Her funeral will take place at St. George's Church, on Tuesday, 8th inst., at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROCKWELL.—On Sunday, Sept. 6, at 7½ A. M., ELISABETH ROCKWELL, only daughter of Harriet Rockwell, aged 18 years.

All relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, at No. 305 West-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

SCHWALBE.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 5, after a brief illness, FREDERICK W. SCHWALBE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 93 Avenue B.

VAN WINKLE.—On Friday, Sept. 4, after a lingering illness, Mrs. CORNELIA DEGEE, wife of Mr. Jacob Van Winkle, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, Mr. John Bellamy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mr. John Bellamy, No. 124 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

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NOTICE.

IN TO-DAY'S TIMES APPEARS THE FOURTH LETTER ON

CATARRH,

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NO. 34 ST. MARK'S PLACE,

and contains a description of the

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AND NOISES IN THE HEAD

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of the following well-known parties may be seen at the office, and will be published in this paper occasionally. The gentlemen, by whom they are given, can be applied to personally for any information desired. Further testimonials and City references will be cheerfully furnished on application.

WM. H. RAYNOR, Esq.,
No. 6 Pine-st.
(for discharge from the ear and deafness.)

V. D. W. WEEKS, Esq.,
No. 12 Cortlandt-st.,
(for discharge from the ear and throat affection.)

Capt. WM. EDWARDS,
No. 95 East 34th-st.,
(for deafness and noises in the head, in reference to Mrs. Gouldy, of Newburgh.)

Rev. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,
Professor in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.,
(for discharge from the ear and deafness.)

Rev. P. R. RUSSELL,
Lynn, Mass.,
(for catarrh and throat affection.)

J. BISCO, ESQ.,
No. 158 East 23d-st.,
(for deafness and noises in the head.)

WM. H. WATERBURY, Esq.,
No. 740 Water-st., or No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.,
(for deafness and noises in the head.)

P. E. NOLAN, Esq.,
Office of Erie Railway Co., foot of Duane-st.,
(for catarrh and throat affection.)

O. S. HOLLY, Esq.,
No. 42 Fifth-st.,
(for discharge from the ear and deafness.)

JOHN MURDOCH, Esq.,
No. 197 Fulton-st.,
(for deafness and noises in the head.)

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL.D.,
Editor of the *N. Y. Teacher*, Albany, N. Y.
(for deafness.)

B. C. POTTER, Esq.,
No. 78 Reade-st.
(for deafness, in reference to his brother, Capt. O. O. Potter.)

THEOPHILUS RUSSELL, Esq.,
Proprietor of the Delevan House, Albany, N. Y.
(for discharge from the ear and deafness.)

G. LOWENSTEIN, Esq.,
No. 175 Spring-st.
(for total deafness from infancy.)

A. C. HEWLETT, Esq.,
No. 86 6th-av.
(for deafness.)

H. P. WYANT, Esq.,
With J. W. Messereau, No. 2 Warren-st.,
(for deafness.)

T. J. McARTHUR, Esq.,
No. 454 Broadway,
(for deafness, in reference to Mr. P. McTerney, Detroit, Mich.)

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JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continued soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hopes of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG with a certainty of being cured.

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the danger of wearing second-hand clothing, read

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a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

GUYOT'S PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL WALL MAPS FOR SCHOOLS.—The following are now ready:

	Size.	Price.
United States	6 x7½ feet.	$8 00
North America	5½x6 feet.	6 50
North America	4 x4 feet.	4 50
South America	5 x6 feet.	6 00
South America	3 x4 feet.	3 00
Europe	4 x4 feet.	4 50

The remaining maps of the two series will be published previous to first January ensuing, as follows:

Central Europe, Asia, Africa,
The Hemispheres, Oceanica,
The World, (Mercator's Projection.)
Roman Empire, and Ancient Greece,

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

RATIONAL CURE

OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

SPEEDY AND PERFECT CURE BY THE APPROVED LOCAL APPLICATION OF REMEDIES. UNSURPASSED SUCCESS EVEN IN INVETERATE CASES.

Patients may expect all the benefit guaranteed by science, skill and an experience of now over thirty years, both in Europe and this country, and will especially find it to their interest to call for examination, *before fall sets in*, to prevent the increase of the disease, and to insure a speedy and perfect cure.

B. SEGNITZ, M. D.

CONSULTING ROOMS: No. 835 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 13TH ST.

Patients from abroad will please give full particulars of their diseases.

$10 REWARD—DESERTERS U. S. ARMY.

The reward of ten dollars ($10) will be paid to any person for the apprehension and delivery of a deserter at the headquarters of the nearest Provost-Marshal, as follows:

A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, No. 106 Leonard-st.
Provost-Marshal First District, Jamaica, Long Island.
Provost-Marshal Second District, No. 26 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
Provost-Marshal Third District, No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
Provost-Marshal Fourth District, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.
Provost-Marshal Fifth District, No. 428 Broome-st., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Sixth District, No. 185 6th-av., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Seventh District, No. 63 3d-av., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Eighth District, No. 1,303 Broadway, New-York.
Provost-Marshal Ninth District, corner Broadway and 47th-st., New-York.
Provost-Marshal Tenth District, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ROBERT NUGENT,
Col. 69th N. Y. Vols., and A. A. P. M. General.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A woman, as first-class cook in a private family, unexceptionable City reference given to certify as to her capability and character. Apply for two days at No. 165 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A VERY respectable English Protestant woman as cook; she understands all kinds of cooking—meats, pastry, &c.; will give a situation either in City or country; has good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and do part of the washing; is an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $9. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 East 11th-st.; inquire in the store.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES a situation as nurse, who has lived in that capacity a good many years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl as seamstress in a private family, or would do chamberwork and sew, and can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has City reference. Call for two days at No. 65 West 20th-st.; pull the top bell.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A MOST experienced girl, a situation as regular seamstress; is a good operator on the machine; makes ladies' and children's clothes; wages $9 per month; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid. Call at No. 63 Douglas-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as seamstress and child's nurse. Has good references. Call at No. 27 Monroe-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation as waitress or child's nurse, by a young girl, has good references. Call at No. 27 Monroe-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman a situation as waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 349 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the millinery store.

EXPERIENCED WAITRESSES, NURSES AND HOUSEMAIDS, COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Some very superior servants of different nations, whose references are to our first Brooklyn families, are now disengaged, at MANNING'S spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building,) Brooklyn.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING COMPETENT servants for the City or country, and all servants wanting good situations, English, Irish, Scotch, German, American, French or colored, and those lately landed, also coachmen, waiters, gardeners, &c., call at the Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Established 20 years.

AT THE PRIVATE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first-class servants in every capacity, for City or country, always on hand, and good situations always ready for good servants. J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MRS GREEN'S AGENCY FOR EMPLOYMENT—No. 950 Broadway, near 22d st., has the best of situations for reliable help; English cooks at twelve dollars per month; laundresses, waitresses and good cooks, white and colored; best of places for City and country.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, thoroughly acquainted with gardening and the care of a horse and carriage, and a cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted as above, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands both, and can produce good City references to that effect; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business thoroughly, wishes it in a private family, and a country situation preferred; good reference if required. Address No. 31 Roosevelt-st., third floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man in a private family, who knows his business thoroughly; can give the highest City reference from first and last employers. Address M. A., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or note to P. TRAINOR, Saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION wanted as above by a young man having six years' experience as such in the retail trade. Address L. J., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as salesman in a hardware house; will go West; best of reference given. Address C. D., Box No. 20 Post-office, Wilmington, Del.

AS PORTER.—HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND others wanting a sober, industrious Protestant man as porter or fireman, with good reference, will address ROBERT, Box No. 218 *Times* Office, this day and to-morrow.

PAPER BOXES.—AN EXPERIENCED BOX-maker, competent to take charge of a shop, who will furnish and work on his own machine, one of Clark's 45-inch, improved, (the first one out,) wishes to engage with parties using large quantities of boxes. For particulars address BOXMAKER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German to take care of horses. Will make himself generally useful about a garden or house. Address for two days L. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-av., (late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.,) may be found a large number of first-class servants, both male and female. All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av. As many mistakes have occurred by letters being addressed Bookham & Bedell, Mr. Bookham, &c., I will here inform my patrons that I have no connection with the office next door, styled "Bookham's," late of Grand-st., as there is no person now living in the City by that name since the death of Charles Bookham, nor any one who has carried on the business at No. 149 Grand-st. but Mr. Bookham and myself. C. C. BEDELL.

A LAD WANTED.—A LAD OF 15 TO 16 YEARS of age is wanted in a wholesale Hardware store, to perform office duties; he must write a fair hand and be accurate at figures; one living with his parents and having had some business experience will be preferred. Salary first year $100. Address in handwriting of the applicant, with references, R. M. & CO., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN AND TRAVELER.—AN OLD established wholesale paint house wish to engage the services of a first-class, capable man as salesman and traveler; applicants must thoroughly understand the business, and have a large acquaintance with the trade; all communications treated confidentially. Address J. B., Box No. 3,499 Post-office.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY clerk, a quick and rapid writer, and correct in extensions. Address, with references, Box No. 3,013 Post-office.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, an assistant book-keeper; a young man who writes a good hand and has had experience. Address Box No. 5,098 Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A STORE ON Broadway, a young man as salesman, who is well acquainted with dry goods, to attend to the linen department, at retail. Address J. P. D., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN A COMMISSION house; must be a thoroughly competent accountant. Address, with all particulars, D, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK, AND TO ASSIST WITH washing; also a laundress who understands French fluting; a nurse and seamstress, and chambermaid and waitress. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 Fourth-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

1,000 CLOAK MAKERS WANTED.—WE have immediate and steady employment, at the highest wages, for one thousand good experienced hands who thoroughly understand cloak making. Apply, to-day, at the cloak manufactory, rear entrance. ALBERT PAINE, No. 384 Broadway.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN OPERATOR understanding plate work. Mail applicants will state age, how long dentists, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Apply to PRETERRE BROTHERS, No. 169 Bowery. N. B.—There is a vacancy for a dental student.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A BOOK-STORE.—A young man, 17 or 18 years of age, who understands the book and stationery business. Testimonials from his last employer required. Apply to M. A. MACFARLAND, No. 961 Broadway, corner of 23d-st.

A BONNET TRIMMER, SIX MILLINERS, also a saleswoman wanted; must be experienced and competent hands; to such a steady situation and good pay will be given. Apply to A. L. MOLD, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A COLORED BOY.—WANTED, A COLORED boy or a young man, about 16 or 18 years of age, accustomed to horses and driving a wagon; well recommended. Apply to No. 50 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. and 4th-av.

A COLORED COACHMAN.—WANTED, A colored coachman, fully competent, a good groom and careful driver, who has good references, and willing to make himself useful in garden, &c. Address R., Box 3,286 Post-office, with references.

A BOY WANTED.—A BOY IN A DOWN TOWN hardware store; one who lives with his parents and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 3796 Post-office.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a girl to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer, and plain cook in a small family. Call at No. 142 West 45th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEADY CAPABLE WOMAN TO do the housework for a family of five persons; must be a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; cleanly, active and obliging; must bring good references. Apply at No. 253 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy who has had one or two years' experience, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures. Address, in his own hand-writing, P. O., Box No. 1,188.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO OPEN oysters and assist in the saloon; also one as waiter in a restaurant and ice-cream saloon, at No. 171 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENT FOR A FIRST class Life Insurance Company. Address Box No. 5,053 New-York Post-office.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL WOOL or Fur Hat Tret Blockers. Apply at No. 37 Broadway.

CRUCIBLE MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO OR three good crucible turners and burners. Address Box No. 2,622 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING-HOUSE, a young man who writes well and is quick and correct in figures. Address Box 2,095 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER,

Office, No. 36 Pine-st.

On TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos 26 and 28 Exchange-place: Executor's sale of valuable stocks.—By order of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., executor of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, the following valuable stocks, viz.:

2,467 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.

597 shares Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $30 each.

192 shares Warren Railroad Company, (leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,) $50 each.

72 shares Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, $100 each.

10 shares Bank of the State of New-York, $100 each.

Together with sundry bonds, &c., &c., particulars of which will be in the catalogue of the sale.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the following portions of the cargo of the prize steamer EMMA, to wit: 120 bales of Cotton, 5 half bales of Cotton and 3 bags of Cotton, 273 boxes Tobacco, (large,) 100 boxes Tobacco, (small,) 60 drums Tobacco.

Also, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the same day, at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the balance of said cargo, consisting of 267 barrels of Turpentine, about 50 barrels nearly empty, and 199 barrels Resin.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner HATTIE, consisting of 495 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 100 bbls. Resin. Also, at Union Stores, Brooklyn, — bales of Cotton.

AUG. 27, 1863. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at WHEELER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN,

the cargo of the

PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"

consisting of about

340 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1198 Bales of Upland Cotton.
500 Barrels Resin.
2 Tierces Cotton Seeds.
1 Coil Wire Rigging.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of September, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize schooner HATTIE, her tackle, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

AUG. 27, 1863.

CROCHERON & WOOD, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 134 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS AT CLAREMONT, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

CROCHERON & WOOD, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, without reserve, by order of the Executors, on TUESDAY, Sept 8, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

134 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS

at Claremont, Bergen Heights, N. J., distant only two miles from Jersey City ferry.

The Jersey City and Bergen Railroad passes through this property, over which the large and commodious "dummy cars" pass 34 times each day, at the fare of 5 cents to and from Jersey City ferry.

Their location is the most beautiful of all Bergen Heights, commanding a perfect view of the New-York Bay and City, a long distance up the Hudson River, of Long Island and Staten Island, and of the Newark Bay and City, and the surrounding country on the west.

TERMS—10 per cent. and auction fee of $5 on each lot and villa plot on the day of sale, 40 per cent. on the 1st day of October; the balance, 50 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For maps and further particulars, apply to E. C. BRAMHALL, or CHAS. J. HART, on the premises, or to the Auctioneers, No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

Immediately after the above sale, the elegant villa and grounds, the residence of E. C. BRAMHALL, will be offered at public auction. Terms as above.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell this day, (MONDAY,) Sept. 7, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

For account of whom it may concern.

100 shs. U. S. Guano Co.	$100	10 shs. Bank of Com	$100
10 shs. Cen Park Ins	100	3 shs. Am. Coal Co.	25
15 shs. N. Y. and Erie	100	21 shs. Sandusky Mansfield and Newark R.R.	50
80 shs. Lenox F. I. Co.	25	100 shs. Am Guano Co.	100
2 shs. Col. Marine Ins.	100	20 shs. Ex. F. Ins. Co.	50
62 shs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R	100	35 shs. Bucks Co. Lead.	5
20 shs. U. S. Fire Ins	25	50 shs. N. Amer. Fire.	50
35 shs. Kings Co Fire	20		
$6 Security Fire Ins. Scrip.	62	$10 Con. Ins. Scrip of 1862.	
20 shs. Jersey City Fire.	50	20 shs L. Isld. Ins. Co.	50

$5,000 8 p. c. Water'n & Mad. R. R. 2d M. Bds. $1,000 each.
$25,000 6 p. c. Tenn. State Bonds, due 1892, (hyp.)
$2,000 6 p. c. N. Y. City Stock, due 1887.
$5,000 7 p. c. Mad. City (Wis.) Capital Extension Bds.
$10,000 7 p. c. Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st M. Bonds.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., rare and valuable coins, medals, &c., embracing some of the most rare specimens.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED EXPRESS freight. At No. 90 West 31st-st., will be sold, for charges of storage, three hundred and twenty packages, consisting of trunks, boxes, packages, &c., at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1863.

J. B. YATES SOMERS, Receiver.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital $300,000
Surplus over .... $200,000 Assets over $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD Company have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand at the Treasurer's office, No. 237 Broadway.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO DEsirable parlor mirrors, also many other articles for furnishing a house, if desirable and cheap. All to be first-class articles, and but little used. Address UNION, for one week, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

SHOW-CASES.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders executed promptly. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.

List of Dividends and Deposits remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st September, inst.:

FULL STOCK.

Dec. 1, 1859	Elizabeth Lockwood, Greenwich, Conn	$14
	Mme. C. de Nottbeck	56
June 1, 1860	S. W. Whipple	35
June 1, 1861	E. A. del Camino	60
	William Robinson	225
	Lewis Thompson	51

SCRIP STOCK.

Dec. 1, 1860	Ann Primrose	$16 62
Dec. 1, 1860	Robert S. Primrose	16 63
June 1, 1861	Ann Primrose	16 63
	Mary A. Noble	16 63
	C. S. Primrose	33 25
	N. S. Wheaton	42 87

DEPOSITS.

F. Butterfield	$23 55	Alfred Roe	$1 80
C. B. Hoffman	2 57	Jno. Roach	3 28
G. G. & S. Howland	36 25	R. M. Primrose, Adm'r.	71 78
A. G. Jaudon	3 47	A. Prall & Co	62 56
R. Hutchinson	149 58	H. Ogden, Jr	5 41
I. S. Ide	38 22	Sands & Edwards	24 28
A. G. Graham	7 50	H. S. Wells & Co	2 22
J. Ferguson, Trustee	117 08	Wilder & Gallie	3 50
B. W. Merriam	6 20		

City and County of New-York, ss.—AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, President of the Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing is a true statement of all dividends of the said Merchants' Bank, and all balances of a greater amount than one dollar on the books of said Bank, remaining unclaimed for two years next preceding the 1st day of September instant, to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, President.

Subscribed and sworn before me this second day of September, 1863. FREDERIC BULL, Notary Public, No. 58 Wall-st.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, which have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's Office, on and after SATURDAY, the 29th of August, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively; and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before Sept. 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug 28, 1863.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1863.

The subscribers, having retired from the offices of President and Cashier of the Park Bank, (which position they have held since its organization,) have established themselves in the Banking Business, at No. 30 Wall-st., (in offices recently occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer United States.)

We are now prepared to receive accounts, and deposits with us can be checked for the same as with any of the City Banks.

Interest will be credited to our dealers on their daily balances on the 1st of January and July, at the rate of *three per cent.* per annum.

Particular attention will be given to collections on all accessible points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase or sale of all kinds of Government or other securities will be attended to promptly.

HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

REUBEN W. HOWES,
CHARLES A. MACY.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

Office of

PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

Having been appointed agents for the United States 5-20 Loan, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the above Bonds at par. Interest in gold, commencing on the day of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive our prompt attention.

PARKE & BOWDOIN.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

BEEBEE, HODGES & CO.,
BROKERS,
No. 42 Exchange-place.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, &c., bought and sold on commission.

Dividends collected.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP,
1862 and 1863,

Wanted by WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI Railroad Company (as reorganized) have constituted the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company their agents in New-York for the transfer of the Preferred Shares in the Capital Stock of the Company.

Stockholders wishing their shares registered in the City of New-York will forward their certificates to SAMUEL W. KILVERT, Jr., Esq., Register, Chillicothe, Ohio, for discharge from that office, after which, and upon presentation at the Agency in New-York, new certificates will be issued in exchange therefor.

NOAH L. WILSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, intend to increase the capital stock of said company by the addition of five thousand shares of fifty dollars each, making the entire capital stock of said company five hundred thousand dollars.

By order of the Board of Directors.

VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

HOBOKEN CITY BANK, HOBOKEN, Sept. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day elected WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD, Esq., Cashier of this Bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. H. JOHNSON, Esq.

BENJ. S. TAYLOR, President.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS FOR SALE by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

ASTROLOGY.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 9 in the evening. No. 128 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Infantry Uniform Coats;
Infantry Trousers, sky blue;
Cavalry Great Coats;
Cavalry Uniform Jackets.

Samples of which can be seen at this office, and to which all articles must conform. Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and send with their bids a proper guaranty for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for furnishing 'Uniform Coats,' 'Infantry Trousers,' 'Great Coats,' &c., as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of September next, for furnishing the requisite supply of books for vessels of the Navy, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Books," and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.

Lists of the books will be furnished on application personally or by mail, at the Bureau.

No proposals will be entertained from those not actual publishers of or regular licensed dealers in books; and the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.

The books must be supplied, as called for by order of the Bureau, and delivered with all reasonable promptitude to the designated Navy-yard or Naval Station, at the expense and risk of the contractor; and all books so delivered must be subject to the inspection of, and entirely satisfactory to, the Navigation officer receipting for them.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, as required by law.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Sept. 12, 1863, at 11 o'clock,

For flagging four feet wide in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first-street.

For flagging and reflagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-ninth-street.

For regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter in Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag and fence in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, between Third-avenue and East River.

For flagging in Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Fifty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For curb, gutter and flag in Avenue A, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second streets.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Forty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag in Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street.

For curb, gutter and flag, First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

For regulating and grading, and curb, gutter and flag, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

For curb, gutter and flag, Leonard and Church streets, southeast corner.

For flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For regulating and grading Seventieth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.

For Fire Telegraph, from Fifty-first-street bell-tower to City Hall, &c.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 31, 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES PRO-posals until WEDNESDAY NOON, Sept. 9, 1863, for supplying the following articles by contract, viz.

Trowsers, Mounted;
Blankets, Wool—Army Standard;
Blankets, Rubber, Poncho Tent;
Overcoats, Horsemen's;
Overcoats, Footmen's;
Trumpets;
National Colors;
Regimental Colors;
Black Wadding.

Samples must in all cases accompany the bids, and bidders must distinctly state in their proposals the quantity of goods they offer to furnish, the price and the time of delivery; and must accompany their bids with a guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, agreeing that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Depot in this city.

Written contracts, of which this advertisement shall be made a part, will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms for proposals may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until TUESDAY, 15th Sept. next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE COAL for the War Department, to be delivered during the year commencing 1st October, 1863, and ending 30th September, 1864. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for use of steamers; to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and to be subject to inspection. The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the port of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, one thousand tons per day. In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase, at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be for the Coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due, will be made monthly, or when the Department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Two or more sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, will be required to sign bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a U. S. District Judge, U. S. District Attorney or Collector. The right is reserved to reject all the bids, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Coal for the War Department."

(Signed) A. BOYD,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to meet, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1887.

Proposals endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.

A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of October next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of interest ($12 50) to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.

A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this Island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic., ch. 48, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 48.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

PROPOSALS.

SMALL STORES, &c., FOR 1863-64.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 15, 1863.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Offer for Small Stores," &c., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 17th day of September next for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing at each or either of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the number and quantities of the articles of Small Stores, Soap and Candles named and specified in the following classes, to be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of those yards, respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.

300,000 lbs. *Salt-water Soap.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality, denominated "White Salt-water Soap," and be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good strong boxes, containing twenty-five bars, weighing three lbs. each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor.

CLASS NO. 2.

15,000 Jack Knives.
20,000 Spoons.
15,000 Forks.
5,000 Razors (in single cases.)
5,000 Razor Straps.
10,000 Scissors.
300,000 Needles, Sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, drill eyed, betweens.
10,000 Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 in diameter.
3,000 Can-openers.
20,000 dozen D. E. Buttons.

CLASS NO. 3.

2,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Coat Buttons.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Buttons, medium.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Vest Buttons.

CLASS NO. 4.

10,000 Fine Combs, India Rubber or Gutta Percha.
10,000 Coarse Combs, India Rubber or Gutta Percha.

CLASS NO. 5.

10,000 Scrub Brushes.
10,000 Shoe Brushes.
10,000 Shaving Brushes.
5,000 Whisk Brooms.

CLASS NO. 6.

5,000 Hands Grass, for hats.
15,000 lbs. Beeswax, ¼ the cakes pure.
20,000 cakes Shaving Soap, not less than two ounces per cake.
20,000 boxes Blacking.

CLASS NO. 7.

16,000 Spools *Cotton*, of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, three cords equal parts.
5,000 pounds *Thread*, black and white, in quarter-pound packages, equal to Marshall's best quality, and in such proportions as may be required.
1,000 pounds *Silk*, sewing, blue black, pure silk, avoirdupois weight, (wrappers not included,) per ounce, in quarter-pound packages.
10,000 pieces *Ribbon*, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width 1¼ inch, texture, 10 by 10 to 16 of an inch.
10,000 pieces *Tape*, white linen, four yards in length, one-half inch wide.
10,000 pieces *Tape*, black twilled cotton, six yards in length, one-half inch wide.
20,000 *Pocket Handkerchiefs*, cotton, 30½ by 28 inches, weight not less than 1¼ ounces each, texture 8 by 8 to one-half inch.

CLASS NO. 8.

30,000 lbs. Mustard Seed, American brown.
20,000 lbs. Black Pepper, Malabar.
1,000 gross Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper.
1,000 gross Corks.

CLASS NO. 9.

100,000 lbs Stearine Candles.

The candles must be "sixes," of prime leaf lard stearine, 8-10 inches in length, exclusive of tip, six candles to weigh not less than 14 ounces 50-100, nor more than 16 ounces, and be paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to commercial usage; the melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about thirty (30) pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

All the articles named in a class must be included in the offer. All will be required within the fiscal year, and no excess of any article will be received under the contracts.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said Navy yards, and subject to such inspection at the Navy-yard where delivered as the Chief of the Bureau may direct: the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents, and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe-keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy hereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or the Collector of the Port, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by the act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of the 27th March, 1854, and to the act of 10th August, 1846.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

No courage is required to have teeth extracted by the NITROUS OXIDE—the gas is so pleasant and harmless, and the insensibility produced so perfect.

Dr. COLTON is the only man in the United States who has had an experience of twenty years in making and administering this gas, without a single instance of harm occurring.

Instructions given to dentists, with full and complete apparatus. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.

TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME to make a set of teeth as good as were ever made, strengthened by a gold plate as pure as coin, for $20 in gold. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.

Eight million feet gang sawed Canada and Michigan pine, comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, from ⅝-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pine joists and timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry walnut. Also, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms.

H. W. SAGE & CO.,
foot of East 32d-st.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Protected by Royal letters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the "Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris," and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted, all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copavia or cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or any other deleterious ingredient. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at $3; four cases in one at $9, or four nine-dollar cases for $27, thereby saving $9. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, securely packed and directed, according to the instructions of the writer.

Advice and medical aid as usual at the above medical establishment.

By special appointment, Triesemar is also sold by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MRS. MAXWELL, M. D., NO. 6 GREENE-STREET, New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from Irregularities, Suppression, &c., from whatever cause produced. In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a Lying-in Hospital. There the most perfect secrecy is observed, and all the comforts of home in a sick-room may be found. Also, Female Monthly Pills. Price, $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.

The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 30, 1855, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1856; another addition thereto, annexed March 3, 1857. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.

The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address

JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

$500,000 CAN BE MADE IN FIVE years, with $20,000. Call and see a new patented process for obtaining every particle of gold or silver contained in quartz, at No. 765 Broadway, second floor. ADAMS & WORTHINGTON.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having other calls upon his attention, will sell out at cost. Address B. T., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Supreme Court Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-street, up stairs, and that said office will be open daily at 9 o'clock, A. M., until the business for which the Committee was organized is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no application for the payment of Substitute or Relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have examined and accepted the person drafted into the United States' service, under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this Committee.

The following Rules and Regulations have been adopted in relation to drafted persons in indigent circumstances who have families depending upon them for support:

I. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, embraces all residents of this City and County liable to draft and service under the Act of Congress.

II. The words, "having a family depending on him for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include the following cases, that is to say:

1. A man having a wife and child or children,
2. A man having a wife only,
3. A man having children, whose wife is dead,
4. A man having a parent or parents, or other near relatives, for whom he habitually provides,

} Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.

III. Drafted persons in indigent circumstances, situated as above, who upon inspection by the Board of Enrollment are found liable to serve, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, on applying to this Committee, and satisfying them in regard to the above points, will be furnished with a certificate as provided in the fourth section of the ordinance, which will entitle their families to the amount of relief therein expressed, not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Comptroller in such installments, and at such times, as will, in his judgment, best afford the assistance needed by such families.

IV. In case any such indigent drafted person, whose liability to serve has been determined by the action of the Board of Enrollment, has a family depending upon him for support, who are in such condition as to render it, in the opinion of the Substitute and Relief Committee, a case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the fact to said Committee, and on their being satisfied in regard to it, and particularly, that he has used his best endeavors to obtain a substitute, they will furnish him a certificate to be presented to the Comptroller, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government the sum necessary to obtain his exemption from the draft.

V. In all cases of applications for the payment of money to substitutes for the drafted persons hereinafter specified, the Committee will require the following particulars, that is to say:

POLICEMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth:

1. Their residence, giving the Ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The date of his appointment as a member of the Metropolitan Police, and the place and Precinct within the City and County of New-York where the applicant is stationed and performs police duty, and the date when he was so stationed or detailed.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the captain or other commanding officer of the Precinct to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the President of the Board of Police.

FIREMEN and Exempt Firemen performing active duty will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residences, giving the ward and the number and name of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. Their occupation.
4. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment and found to be liable to perform military duty under the Act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1863.
5. The name of the engine, hook and ladder, or hose company of which they are members, or in which they perform duty, and the date when they were elected as such members, or became attached to such company, and whether or not they perform active duty in the Fire Department.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the Foreman and Secretary of the Company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department.

MILITIAMEN will furnish written or printed statements, to be subscribed and sworn to by them, setting forth—

1. Their residence, giving the ward, and the name and number of the street or avenue.
2. Their age, and whether married or single.
3. The fact of their having been drafted, and in what Congressional District, and whether they have been duly inspected by or under the direction of the Board of Enrollment, and found to be liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," etc., passed March 3, 1863.
4. The name of the company and regiment, or other military organization within the City and County of New-York to which the applicant belongs, and the date when he became a member of such company and organization, and also his present rank.

Each of said statements must have affixed to it a certificate signed by the commandant of the company to which the applicant belongs, to the effect that the facts therein set forth are true, and this certificate must be countersigned by the Colonel or other commanding officer of the regiment or other organization.

VI. The moneys authorized by the ordinance to be paid for substitutes, as above, will be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as he may designate, immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their acceptance and actual muster into the service.

☞ Blank forms of application for relief under the ordinance may be obtained either at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, or at the Committee Rooms, numbers seventy-one and seventy-three Duane-street.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee.

GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.
CORNELIUS CORSON, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, Aug. 31, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO THE PUBLIC.—THE undersigned having met with complete success in his efforts to supersede the necessity of ash-boxes and other vessels for the reception of ashes and household refuse matter, by the experiments made in the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards, and it having been demonstrated that by his plan the City can be freed from the appearance on our sidewalks of these unnecessary incumbrances, while escaping their pestiferous odors, takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the particulars of the following notice now in course of distribution throughout the City, and of asking a general cooperation on the part of all citizens in enabling the undersigned to carry the same into effect. He further desires that every delinquency on the part of ashmen or bellringers be at once reported to him at this Department with the number of the cart.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863. }

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, FINDING that great labor, time and expense is caused by collecting and removing ashes and garbage, after the same have been thrown or scattered upon the streets from the deposit or garbage boxes, and believing it to be the desire of every housekeeper and resident of this Ward to aid the undersigned in his efforts to keep the streets in a good and cleanly condition, presents for your observance the following

REGULATIONS:

Notice will be given of the approach of the ash and garbage carts by the ringing of a bell fifteen minutes in advance of the carts, and you are respectfully notified and requested not to place any ashes, garbage or refuse matter of any kind in front of your premises, or upon the sidewalk until said bell is rung.

Carts will pass through the streets of this Ward every day, (Sundays excepted,) to collect and remove all ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets.

Complaint of neglect to regularly collect and remove as above, should be made to the City Inspector, at his office, No. 19 Chatham-st. F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THOS. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SEVENTH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT FOR the Ninth Congressional District of the State of New-York, will commence its sessions at headquarters above-named, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September, 1863, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption, and the transaction of its other business. The different blank certificates for exemption will be furnished on application, but the same must be carefully prepared and verified before presentation.

Those only need apply who have been notified to appear; and they only on the day mentioned in the notice.

All such will be attended to during that day, and in the order in which they shall have presented themselves.

All persons who have been drafted and who desire to present substitutes, may give notice in writing to the Board of Enrollment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name, residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen.

Propositions for substitutes and the examination of persons so offering will be heard by the Board on the day above named, and on every day thereafter, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., up to the time when the drafted men shall have been ordered to report at the rendezvous. The business appropriate to each day will be finished on that day; and in all cases a preference will be given to those who present substitutes.

CHAS. E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN, }

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For flagging in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

For setting curb and gutter in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing lots in Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and in Thirty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For fencing lots in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, and in Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

For fencing lots on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For fencing lot number one hundred and forty-two East Thirty-eighth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, embraced between the corner of First-avenue and a point two hundred and forty-four feet east therefrom. All the lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Fourth and Lexington avenues, and including the lots on Fifty-seventh-street, east of Lexington, to the distance of two hundred feet from the corner of Lexington-avenue. All the lots and gores at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue, extending forty-two feet two inches northerly on the avenue from the corner of Thirty-sixth-street, and along Thirty-sixth-street to the distance of two hundred and eighty-four feet eleven inches from the corner of the avenue. All the lots between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets on the west side of Broadway, and on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, lot known as Ward number forty-five and one-half in block number two hundred and fifty-six of the Nineteenth Ward, and lot known as number one hundred and forty-two in East Thirty-eight-street, the latter supposed to belong to Peter Lutz.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New-Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW-COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 7, 1863. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Building receiving basins in Forty-fourth-street, seventy-five west of the Eleventh-avenue.

Paving Thirty-fourth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the westerly side of the Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fifth-street and a point in the westerly line of said avenue, distant One hundred and twenty-five feet five inches southerly from the southerly line of Forty-fourth-street. Also including all the lots on both sides of Forty-fourth street to the distance of four hundred feet westerly of the Eleventh-avenue; also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street between Lexington-avenue and a point two hundred and five feet west of the Fourth-avenue, including the lots fronting on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue and on both sides of Fourth-avenue to the centre line of the blocks north and south of Thirty-fourth-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street between Second and Third avenues, and the lots on the westerly side of Second-avenue and on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between the centre lines of blocks Numbers 257 and 258.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY. }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 3, 1863.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, No. 1,303 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT OF THIS District will commence its sessions for the purpose of hearing claims for exemption on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, at 7 o'clock A. M., at these Headquarters, and will devote such hours and as many as may be necessary to accommodate persons having business with the Board.

The various blanks for exemptions can be procured at this office, and must in all cases be properly filled up and attested previous to their presentation. No blanks will be filled by the Board.

Persons claiming exemption on the ground of alienage will be required to produce the clearest and most undoubted testimony to entitle them to exemption under the law.

Persons enrolled in this Congressional District, and having a legal domicil therein, and who may have been improperly enrolled and drafted in any other, can procure certificates of enrollment from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., daily.

Persons desirous of obtaining information can call at the same hours, and at no other.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost-Marshal, Eighth District.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

MACHINERY.

A STEAM-ENGINE, 45 HORSE POWER, 3 boilers, 40 inches by 30 feet long, with 4 of Printess & Page's Mills, Oil Mill, 200 feet of shafting and belting, for sale cheap. Inquire of G. G. ANDREWS, No. 53 Prince-st.

AN ENGINE OF 8-HORSE POWER, NOW running, for sale low.

B. & H. No. 58 John-st.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK,

On TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, and at intervals thereafter of about six weeks.

First Cabin, from .... $95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables $70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food $50

Steerage—With superior accommodations $30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool $25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.

The Steamboat TRAVELER will be at Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., New-York, at 6 A. M. and leave at 8 A. M. precisely on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, to carry passengers and their baggage to the GREAT EASTERN. None but passengers allowed on board the Traveler. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

GALWAY LINE.
THE

ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,

will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 22.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin .... $70 and $80
Intermediate 40
Steerage 30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $35, $75, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Sept. 23.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wdns'dy, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednes'y, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—For Liverpool, the PERSIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 10½ till 11½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.

The SCOTIA will sail Sept. 22.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 10. Has splendid accommodations for a limited number of steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ....Saturday .... Sept. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK ....Saturday .... Sept. 19
ETNA .... Saturday .... Sept. 26

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking.	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce.	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin .... { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer

JURA,

Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next

SATURDAY, Sept. 12.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50

Payable in Gold or its equivalent.

☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon.
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and favorite steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,

carrying the regular United States Mails, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Sep. 12, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.

The new steamship WHIRLWIND, Capt. ROGERS, will sail as above from Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL find blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE.

Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager .... Mr. R. A. BAKER
This new and elegant Theatre will open
MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863,
With a highly-talented
DRAMATIC COMPANY,
Composed of artists of the first standing in the profession, and an
ORCHESTRA
Embracing the first musical ability in the country.
No pains or expense will be spared to make
THIS THEATRE
Worthy of the patronage of
THE CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Late Wallack's, No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1863.
THE GREAT MARTINETTI AND MARZETTI
Troupe of Pantomimists and Dancers in the Pantomime of
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR,
and the beautiful Ballet of
KATY THE VIVANDIERE.
Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Family Circle, 25 cts.

BROADWAY THEATRE,

(OPPOSITE NIBLO'S.)
Lessee and Manager .... EMMA ROBERTSON
OPENS THIS EVENING
With a first-class dramatic company in two new pieces.
Commence at 8 precisely.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION.

FOURTEENTH-ST., OPPOSITE THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE
have witnessed the
ARABS and GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES
ARABS, BEDOUIN ARABS,
ARABS, BEDOUIN ARABS,
ARABS, BEDOUIN ARABS,
ARABS, BEDOUIN ARABS,
AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF YOUNG
FERDINAND SAGRINI,
THE ONLY RIVAL OF THE GREAT HERNANDEZ.
SECOND WEEK OF HERR MOLIQUE AND SON.
BROTHERS TELINTUS, MR. JAMES COOK,
THE GREAT EATON STONE,
MR. PARKER, MLLE. CARROL,
ASSISTED BY 25 STAR EQUESTRIAN PERFORMERS
Afternoon performance commences at 2½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.
Evening performance commences at 8¼ o'clock.
Admission to pit 25 cents; boxes 50 cents.
REMEMBER, A GRAND MATINEE EVERY DAY,
Commencing at 2 o'clock, for the special accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

IRVING HALL.

FOURTH WEEK OF FALLON'S STEREOPTICON,
THE WONDER OF THE AGE,
Producing Photographic and Stereoscopic Views
25 FEET SQUARE.
Pronounced by all the most elegant and instructive entertainment ever seen in New-York.
Tickets 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.
Grand Exhibition every Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LECTURES.

AN HOUR WITH THE FAIRIES.—MR. DE CORDOVA will deliver his celebrated lecture entitled the "Fairies in Fairyland," on WEDNESDAY evening, Sept. 9, at 8 P. M., at Dodworth's Hall. Tickets may be obtained at the door on the evening of the lecture.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match for $2,000; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. H. Woodruff names s. m. Lady Morrison. Mr. Meade names s. g. Sorrel Dan.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

R. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼, 3¼.

Spring-st. at 9¾, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.

Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE side-wheel steamboats UTICA, NORTH SHORE and GOV. KING, and the barges ANNA, RHINEBECK and LEXINGTON. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned this day withdraws from the firm of PINCKNEY & CO., Brokers, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

Sept. 5, 1863. T. PINCKNEY.

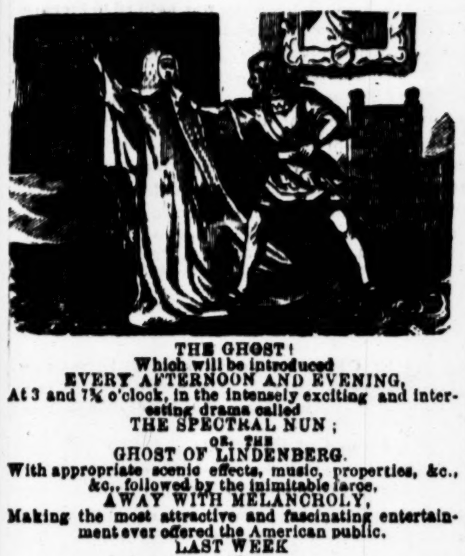
AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1863,

The Manager has the unbounded satisfaction of announcing to his numerous patrons and friends that he has

IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND,
at an immense expense, the original and only genuine
SPECTRAL ILLUSION,



THE GHOST!
Which will be introduced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7¾ o'clock, in the intensely exciting and interesting drama called
THE SPECTRAL NUN;
OR, THE
GHOST OF LINDENBERG.
With appropriate scenic effects, music, properties, &c., &c., followed by the inimitable farce,
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY,
Making the most attractive and fascinating entertainment ever offered the American public.
LAST WEEK
OF
THE SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Which has played one of the most successful engagements ever known at the Museum. Let those who would see their splendid performances take heed that
THIS WEEK IS THEIR LAST CHANCE.
LAST WEEK, ALSO,
OF
C. W. CLARKE,
The successful manager of the above Company, whose numerous friends will bear him in substantial remembrance
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
when he takes
HIS FAREWELL BENEFIT,
And when he will have the pleasure of presenting them with an array of
VOLUNTEER TALENT
Which will guarantee the most overflowing houses.
To be seen at all hours every day and evening,
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO
INDIAN CHIEFS,
INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
Who have been attracting thousands upon thousands, daily, to the Museum. Everybody wants to see
THESE WILD CHILDREN OF THE FOREST
who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been,
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES
They are splendid specimens of their respective tribes, and in seeing them, and their performances, one sees
THE INDIAN AS IN HIS NATIVE WILDS,
and witnesses all his peculiarities and
KNOWS THE INDIAN LIFE
as well as if he had visited them in
THEIR WIGWAMS IN THEIR NATIVE WILDS.
They are on exhibition EVERY DAY and EVENING, and at intervals and on the stage
DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
give a selection from the following characteristic representations of their habits and customs.
RECRUITING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and Patriotic Speech by Big Winnebago.
WAR DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
SCALP DANCE, with Song of Victory.
CORN DANCE, with Song of Thanksgiving.
PIPE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Good Will.
HUNTING DANCE, with Song of the Chase.
MOCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling, the Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.
Also, to be seen at all hours,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES
ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
A LIVING SHEEP WITH FIVE HORNS.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $80 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS STILL GIVEN IN Hallet, Davis & Co.'s grand, parlor grand and square pianos, and other Boston and New-York pianos, Smith's organ harmoniums and Pierce's melodeons. Pianos to let and sold on monthly payments. Good second-hand pianos at $40, $50, $75, $85, $120 to $200.

T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, richly carved and fully guaranteed; cost $600, for $275, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

$200. HOLDER'S PIANOS. $800.
Four first premiums awarded.
Wareroom No. 100, manufactory 186, 188, 190 Spring-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR IN A new English basement house, in 30th-st., near Lexington-av., to a gentleman and wife, with board, or to a bachelor, with breakfast. Also, one room on the third, and one on the fourth floors. The house has all modern improvements, and the family consists of man and wife only. First-class references given and expected. Address S. S., Station F, Post-office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, HITHERTO accustomed to living at home, desires board for the Winter in a strictly private family, where he may enjoy the advantages of a pleasant home circle. Location between 14th and 34th sts., and 5th and 7th avs. Will present unexceptionable references. None but a private family will receive attention. Address S., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

TO LET WITH BOARD—THE FRONT ROOMS on the second floor, and two on the fourth, can be had with breakfast and tea, at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO FRENCH LADIES, (PROfessors,) one furnished floor, consisting of four rooms, two large and two small, between 6th-av. and Irving-place, or 8th and 28th sts. The ladies would, if desired, give lessons of piano, French and Spanish. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No. 879 Post-office.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED BY SINGLE gentlemen, with or without board, in a private family, by applying at No. 60 2d-av., between 3d and 4th sts. References given and required.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Very fine suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW-ROCHELLE, WILL be kept open for visitors until November.

W. J. FISH, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 7,
EDWIN FORREST
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
IN THE
GREAT SHAKESPERIAN CHARACTER
OF
HAMLET,
in the sublime and powerful tragedy of the same name.
He will be supported by
A MOST ADMIRABLE CAST,
which will include the following names
Mr. J. McCULLOUGH,
Mr. L. R. SHEWELL,
Mr. J. G. BURNETT,
Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
Mr. S. MARTIN,
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD,
Mr. C. KINGSLAND,
MADAME PONISI,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN and
Mrs. REEVES.
CONDUCTOR .... HARVEY B. DODWORTH
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8,
for the THIRD TIME,
NARCISSE; OR, THE LAST OF THE POMPADOUR.
DANIEL E. BANDMANN
in his great character of
NARCISSE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9,
EDWIN FORREST.
Seats secured at the Box office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Treasurer..Mr. W. A. MOORE | Leader, Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER
FOURTH WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTRESS,
Who has achieved an unparalleled success in her personation of Lady Audley,
in JOHN BROUGHAM'S
Version of Miss Braddon's popular novel of
"LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,"
Now in its second week of
Triumphant Representation.
Introducing by the most artistic means the world-renowned
GHOSTLY EFFECTS,
In the same manner as presented in Paris and London.
The immense popularity of Mrs. D. P. Bowers is testified by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
Mr. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT
has been specially engaged to support Mrs. Bowers.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 7, 1863,
Will be presented, for the sixth time in this City,
John Brougham's Drama,
THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT,
founded on
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
LADY AUDLEY .... MRS. D. P. BOWERS
Robert Audley .... Mr. L. P. Barrett
Seats secured six days in advance.
Friday evening, Sept. 11, benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 10½.
Fifth week of the
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION!
Overwhelming success of the
ORIGINAL ORIGINAL

GHOST! GHOST!
G
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GHOST
S
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GHOST! GHOST!

PRODUCED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
AT THIS POPULAR THEATRE,
and universally conceded to be the
MOST PERFECT SPECTRAL PHENOMENON
yet exhibited in this country.
The effects are
STARTLING AND THRILLING, YET
PLEASING AND ENTERTAINING.
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH
OF SCIENCE AND ART
ever presented to the public.
Every evening Mr. Watkins' romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST.
MRS. H. WATKINS .... as .... HONORA PAUL.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The rehearsals and concerts of the present season will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Further particulars hereafter.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

GREAT
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR
of
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
OPEN DAILY
From 9 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.

PIANO FORTE MATINEE
Every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA BAND,
Under the leadership of E. GRILL, has been engaged, and will perform every evening.
ADMITTANCE, 25 CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Ladies and gentlemen of the chorus engaged for next season are requested to meet on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at the Academy of Music, at 10 A. M., for rehearsal. Principal entrance Irving-place. MAX MARETZEK.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NAMES AND PLACES OF MEETING OF AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

The Committee announce hereby, that in pursuance of their request, made on the 2d instant, the Chairman of the Republican Central and Tammany Hall General Committees have each selected one gentleman in each Ward to meet daily at some place in their respective Wards, and give information and instruction to drafted persons desiring the aid of this Committee, and that the several Ward Committees named in the annexed list have agreed to the places and times of meeting, as also shown in connection with the said list.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Committee.

C. CORSON, }
G. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.

WARD AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

Ward.	Republicans.	Democrats.
1	James Marshall.	John Fox.
2	Matthew C. Fordham.	Patrick McMahon.
3	John M. Costa.	John Hurley.
4	Henry H. Heulat.	John Y. Savage, Jr.
5	Joseph B. Taylor.	John Healy.
6	Owen W. Brennan.	William Nealis.
7	Charles H. Hall.	Patrick H. Keenan.
8	John I. Sillcocks.	Ralph Bogert.
9	James W. Booth.	Charles J. Chipp.
10	David Miller.	Moses D. Gale.
11	Edward W. Collin.	Francis I. A. Boole.
12	Isaac B. Batchelor.	Jacob M. Long.
13	Henry A. Smith.	James Mahan.
14	E. A. Willoughby.	James Hayes.
15	Abraham Lent.	James J. Gumbleton.
16	Hugh Gardener.	Michael Halpin.
17	Wm. A. Smalley.	John Ryan.
18	John D. Ottiwell.	John Nesbitt.
19	Henry J. Armstrong.	Terence Farley.
20	John V. Gridley.	James Casey.
21	James Owens.	James Mahoney.
22	William Allen.	Alexander Ward.

Ward.	Places of Meeting.	Hours of Meeting.
1	No. 109 Greenwich-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
2	No. 70 Cliff-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
3	No. 106 Barclay-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
4	No. 5 Duane-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
5	Fifth Ward Hotel	7 to 9 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M.
6	No. 69 Centre-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
7	No. 173 Madison-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
8	No. 339 Hudson-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
9	No. 684 Greenwich-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
10	No. 81 Ludlow-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
11	No. 104 Av.-C.	6 to 9 P. M.
12	Corner 127th-st. and 3d-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
13	No. 38 Willett-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
14	No. 47 Marion-st.	6 to 9 P. M.
15	Corner Bowery and Houston-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
16	No. 92 9th-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
17	No. 208 1st-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
18	No. 210 3d-av.	6 to 9 P. M.
19	54th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. (Ahler's)	8 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M.
20	34th-st. and 8th-av., Continental Hall	6 to 9 P. M.
21	32d-st. and 4th-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
22		5 to 9 P. M.

WANTED,

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES.

To whom THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the County Substitute and Relief Committee. Apply immediately to Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.

CORNELIUS CORSON, }
GEO. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
FIFTH DISTRICT, No. 428 BROOME-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1863. }

DRAFTED MEN IN THIS DISTRICT will continue to be heard daily in the order in which they were notified to appear. Should their case not be reached on the day designated in their notice, they will be heard as soon thereafter as practicable. By order of

JOHN DUFFY,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

$750 BOUNTY.—SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—Cash bounty, $250, with insurance bounty for $500 more, making a bounty of $750.

Substitute agents and runners will be paid a liberal commission for all substitutes furnished.

N. B.—Parties drafted will be furnished substitutes at fair rates. Apply at Draft Insurance Office, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 14.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED FOR CITY AND STATE, and the highest bounty paid. Call before engaging elsewhere, at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent. Also wanted, men for the navy—firemen, coal-passers and landsmen.

EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.—THE non-commissioned officers and privates of this command will meet at the Arsenal, 35th-st. and 7th av., to-night, (MONDAY,) at 8 o'clock.

FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Arrival of the Champion with $279,043 in Treasure.

News from the United States of Colombia, and from Central and South America.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 27th ult., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the California mails and passengers, and the following

LIST OF SPECIE:

Baker & Morrill	$21,047	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$33,730
H. Cohen	36,000	De Witt, Kittle & Co	30,000
L. McMurray	1,200	Wells, Fargo & Co	50,500
Jennings & Brewster	13,300	Order	55,276
J. B. Newton & Co	2,297		
A.S. Rosenbaum & Co	11,600		
Total			$274,852

FROM ASPINWALL.

Parsons & Petit	$600	Colgate & Hoffman	$2,025
McKerson & Robbins	500	Order	800
M.J. de Pumerago	265		
Total			$4,190
Grand Total			$279,043

News from Central and South America, and from the United States of Colombia, will be found in our correspondence, given below.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Rumored Revolution at Bogota in Favor of the Priests—English Reports—Exodus of Priests from Panama—A Grand Ball, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1863.

We have no late positive news from the interior. Her Britannic Majesty's frigate *Ariadne*, which arrived at Aspinwall several days since, from Cartagena, brought a rumor from that place to the effect that a revolution had broken out at Bogota against the Government and in favor of the priests. The population of Bogota and its vicinity is the most ardent in its support of the priest party of any in the country, and it may be true that, while MOSQUERA is absent, the *padres* have stirred up this excitable people to an attempt to place the power once more in the hands of the Church. Many well-informed people here discredit the rumor entirely, and I must confess that the mere fact that the rumor comes by an English vessel, is sufficient to throw discredit on it. Nearly all Englishmen have been steadily opposed to the party now in power, and have always delighted in bringing to the Isthmus some account of disaster to it, no matter how slight a foundation might be had for their reports. They do this just as they bring us, almost every month, a circumstantial account of the destruction of the *Vanderbilt* by the *Alabama* off St. Thomas or Kingston. It don't make any difference that their reports are falsified every time, they like to circulate them and so keep at it. Sometime or other they may happen on a bit of truth, and that is encouragement enough to go ahead.

On the 17th inst. the priests remaining in town were cited by Gov. SANTACOLOMA, by means of a circular letter, to appear at his office on the 19th and take the oath to respect and obey the authorities, Constitution and Laws of the Republic. this oath was prescribed by the law of the 23d of April last, making the clergy amenable to the civil law. Three of the leading *padres* responded in letters which were identical, and the substance of the reply was, they would not do anything of the kind. In consequence of this action on their part, the priests were informed that they must leave the country at the earliest opportunity, and a number took their departure a few days later by the steamer for the South Coast; others will leave from the Atlantic side, going to Venezuela.

On the night of the 21st the Spanish residents of Panama gave a grand ball, at the Cabildo, to the officers of the Spanish Squadron. It was by far the finest affair of the kind that ever came off in Panama.

The large hall of the Cabildo was beautifully draped with flags and tapestry, trimmed with evergreen wreaths and festoons and tropical bouquets. The hall was brilliantly lighted by lamps in chandeliers and rows of wax lights. All the "beauty and chivalry" of Panama were present to grace the occasion. The toilets of the ladies were unusually splendid, and the beautiful creatures were in the best of spirits.

Music was furnished by the native cotillion band and the band of the squadron, and daylight had made its appearance in the eastern sky before the tired musicians were finally released from their labors. The supper was altogether the best ever furnished in this city for such an occasion, and we don't want for a few good cooks here. The ball will be long remembered here, and judging from the satisfaction they expressed, will not soon be forgotten by the gentlemen in whose honor it was given.

The two frigates of the squadron—the *Triunfo* and *Resolucion*—are coaling at Taboga, and will leave to-morrow for San Francisco, direct. The gunboat *Virjen de Covadonga* will leave in a day or two for Central American ports.

The British sloop-of-war *Tartar* arrived yesterday from the Mexican coast, having on board $1,000,000 in the precious metals. In port at Panama, United States sloop *St. Marys*, H. B. M. sloops *Charybdis* and *Tartar*.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Affairs in Salvador—Barrios at the Capital with his Communications Cut Off—Execution of a Conspirator, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1863.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala*, from Central American ports, arrived here on the 21st inst., with twenty-four passengers and the following freight: For Southampton—264 seroons cochineal, 1 bale India rubber, 4 packages sundries. For Liverpool—129 seroons cochineal, 8 bales India rubber, 17 bales cotton, 14 bales deer-skins. For New-York—139 seroons cochineal, 1 bag coffee, 1 box silver ore, 24 bales deer-skins, 2,168 hides, 2 cases sundries. For Aspinwall—14 cans balsam, 10 bags coffee. For San Francisco—29 bags coffee. For South Pacific—16 pieces wood, 16 bags coffee, 1 bale cocoa, 1 box samples. For Panama—8 bags coffee, 47 packages sugar, 10 barrels wine, 7 bags cocoa, 1 bale hats, 2 packages sundries. Specie for Europe—$4,787. For Panama—$2,108. Total, $6,895.

Dates by the *Guatemala* are as follows: Guatemala to the 10th inst., Salvador 15th, Nicaragua 16th, Costa Rica 19th.

Nothing of interest is reported from any point except Salvador, all the other Republics being in a state of profound quiet.

In Salvador matters have not changed for the better. BARRIOS still holds his Capital, with all his communications cut off, except the single port of Libertad. The Government is without resources of any kind but those derived from the confiscation and sale of goods belonging to parties who have gone over to the enemy. Of course such a source of supply is precarious, and liable to give out at any time.

It was reported at San Salvador that CARRERA had, on the 10th inst., joined ZAVALA at Opico with 2,000 men and some artillery, intending to move on the 11th or 12th on Quesaltepeque, a small village about six leagues from the Capital. Between that place and San Salvador is the steep ascent of Aiajo, which is rudely fortified; so it is therefore probable that the advance on the Capital will be made by turn the base of the volcano, and passing by way of Santa Tecla into the road to Libertad, thus hemming the Salvadorians in on all sides.

If CARRERA should attempt a direct assault upon the city it is possible, even probable, that he would be severely punished; but he is an old soldier, and is not likely to risk an assault when by quietly waiting he is sure of his game.

With the road to Libertad closed, the fall of San Salvador would be but a question of time, and a short time at that.

The licentiate, MANUEL SUAREZ, recently President of the Supreme Court, who pronounced an oration, in September, 1861, which created a great excitement in the country and resulted in the expulsion of the Bishop and most of the clergy, who has been since a great friend apparently of BARRIOS and his Chief Minister; but who has lately engaged in "*pronunciamientos*" against BARRIOS, was arrested on the 2d inst. at a pueblo called Santo Tomas and carried to the Capital. When brought in he was covered with blood from wounds received in resisting his captors. It is said that SUAREZ owed his capture to the vengeful feelings of some of the priests who had not forgotten nor forgiven his attack upon their exemption from the civil code.

When it was known at the Capital that SUAREZ was in the hands of the Government the mob at once demanded his execution, and he was notified to prepare for death. Efforts being made by some of his friends to procure his release, the President, in consideration of past services and friendship, agreed to take $12,000 for his release. The money was procured and counted out, when the mob and the *Plaza* women sent a deputation to the President, telling him "he could put his money-bags in the trenches to defend them, for they would abandon the defence." SUAREZ, who had up to this moment expected to be set at liberty on the payment of the money, was immediately taken out and shot. The name of SUAREZ stood next to that of GONZALES in the list of conspirators to overthrow the Government.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Chili—Proposed Line of Steamers—Gold and Silver Mines—Bolivia—Uruguay—The Argentine Confederation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1863.

The regular British Mail steamer *Peru*, from South American ports, arrived here on the 21st inst., with 37 passengers and the following freight: For Southampton—273 seroons Bark; 33 pks. India Rubber; 24 bags Minerals; 2 bales Chinchilla Skins; 1 seroon Hats; 22 pkgs. general merchandise, and $280,000 in Specie. For Liverpool—100 bales Cotton; 110 bales Wool; 275 bags Silver Ores; 143 seroons Cochineal; 2 bales Tobacco; 113 pkgs. India Rubber; 3 bales Chinchilla Skins; 12 bags Matico; 12 pkgs. general merchandise. For New-York—346 bales Bark; 32 bales Goat Skins; 98 bales India Rubber; 31 bags Coffee; 137 bags Cocoa. For Panama—160 pkgs. general cargo.

Dates are from Valparaiso to the 2d inst., from Lima and Callao to the 13th, and from Guayaquil to the 18th.

From Chili there is nothing much in the way of news. The little political breeze mentioned in my last has entirely died away, and according to *El Mercurio*, "a perfect calm rules in that field." True, the papers still have a few words of indignation and contempt to let off at the Congress, but as that body cannot very well reply to such attacks, the talk is all on one side.

The Congress has held but few sessions lately, and is apparently only anxious to kill time till the hour arrives which shall put a constitutional end to its existence.

A project has been brought forward at Concepcion, having for its object the formation of a native Company to run a line of steamers on the coast, going as far south as Port Montt. Seventy thousand dollars were subscribed in a short time by a few merchants of Concepcion and Talcahuano, to the capital of the proposed Company.

A part of the service, intended to be performed by this Company, is already carried on by the British mail steamers, yet there is no doubt that a second well-managed line can find plenty of business for its support. The steamers for this line will be purchased in the United States.

Some extraordinary accounts of the richness of one or two of the gold and silver mines of the north are published in Chili papers. *El Mercurio* says: "In the silver mines of Loreto y Dolores Tercera the metal is said to be found in a *pure* state, and in such abundance that the owners can extract as much as they choose." A Copiapo paper, speaking of a gold mine belonging to Sr. TORRE BLANCO, has the following:

> "The richness of the mine in question is such as to form an epoch in the annals of our mining business. We are informed that the principal vein is about two metres wide, with ramifications on both sides; the depth cannot yet be ascertained. As the working of the vein progresses, its proportions increase, and the quality of the ore gets better and better. The best ore yields at the rate of $280,000 to the '*cajon*,' or 6,400 pounds, and the very poorest descriptions give $1,400 to $2,800 to the '*cajon*.'"

The owner of this mine has concluded not to sell any of the product until he has taken out about 20,000 pounds of the best ore. The paper from which the above is taken calculates that this amount, with some 4,000 pounds already mined, will, when melted into bars, be more than any one house in the country can pay cash for.

There has been no advance made toward a settlement of the question with Bolivia about the Mejillones and Atacama district. The troops previously ordered by the Chilian Government into the disputed district, to keep order, have been countermanded. Bolivia has taken no decidedly hostile steps as yet, but the Bolivian press, as well as that of Chili, continues to discuss the matter in the bitterest terms, and the people of both countries are daily growing more exasperated about it. The Chilian Government has appointed a Governor of the province of Atacama. DON BRUNO LARRAIN, the appointee, was to leave Valparaiso on the 11th, for the field of his official labors. It will appear from this that Chili has not the slightest idea of yielding what she claims to be her rights in the premises.

A letter from Mendoza, capital of the province of the same name, dated July 15, gives a doleful account of affairs in Uruguay and the Argentine Republics. On the 21st June, the Uruguay steamer *General Artigas*, bound for Montevideo, when passing the Island of Martin Garcia, was taken by an Argentine cruiser. In consequence of this act, the Government of Uruguay has issued a manifesto, in virtue of which all relations with the Argentine Republics are broken off until satisfaction is rendered.

On the night when the news of the capture was received at Montevideo, the Chief of Police, with a number of others, belonging to the "*White* party," followed by a large rabble, visited the house of Sr. MACKINLAY, Argentine Consul, broke in the windows and destroyed the coat-of-arms over the door of the Consulate. The mob then paraded the streets all night, shouting "Down with President MITRE and his Government." The Press of Montevideo calls upon all the people to arm, and avenge the insult to their flag.

The Government of Uruguay is in a very critical position with this trouble with its neighbors on the one hand, while at home the revolution under FLORES has made such progress that that revolutionary Chief now rules the whole country, except Montevideo, the capital.

The revolution in Cordoba, mentioned in my last, was promptly suppressed. In a battle fought before the City of Cordoba on the 28th of June the rebels were totally routed, leaving about 300 dead on the field, and some 400 prisoners in the hands of the Government forces. It was at first supposed that Gen. URQUIZA was the instigator of this outbreak; this now appears to have been a mistake. CHACO, who was installed Governor of Cordoba by the Revolutionists, had written to URQUIZA, offering him the command of the forces, and proposing that they should overthrow the Government of Entre Rios. URQUIZA immediately sent the communication to President MITRE, and offered him 5,000 armed men to assist in putting down the revolution.

The charge of high treason, long pending against Gen. URQUIZA, has been withdrawn.

In Buenos Ayres the Senate is considering the question of free banks. The Federal Courts are to be entirely reorganized.

Mendoza is under martial law, and all business is at a stand-still. The courts of law are all closed.

The Peruvians seem to have been entirely taken up lately with the celebration of their Independence-day and the reception of the new President, Gen. PEZET, on his return from Europe.

From the 28th of July, the great day, until the 3d of August, the day on which Gen. PEZET arrived, all business was suspended, and the people gave themselves up entirely to the festivities of the time.

Gen. PEZET was received most enthusiastically, both at Callao and Lima, in both of which places the people turned out *en masse* to welcome him.

The Lima papers remark that neither the President's message to Congress, nor his address to the nation give any clue to the political course to be followed by his Administration.

Vice-President CANSECO retires to private life, carrying with him the unbounded respect and confidence of the people. Among the latest acts of his Administration was a grant of authority to construct a mole or wharf at the Port of Cerro Azul to afford facilities for the development of the Valley of Cañete, one of the most fertile tracts in the country.

Nothing new from Ecuador.

Troubles on the Kansas Border.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 6.

Gen. SCHOFIELD telegraphs to Lieut.-Gov. HALL, from Kansas City, that there will be an invasion of Missouri by the people of Kansas.

(Advertisement.)

SIGNS OF CHARACTER.—Physiognomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Psychology, Ethnology, etc., given in the *Phrenological Journal*. Also, Biographies of leading persons, good and bad, high and low. The September number contains Gen. GRANT, WM. L. YANCEY, THOS. ADDIS EMMETT, the Rioters, etc., etc. Only 15 cts., or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 7—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool.*—Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Dover, A. Murray, W. Murray, W. Murray, Capt. Cotter, Capt. Page, Mr. Riddell, Wm. E. Gimersal and lady, W. H. King, Geo. James, F. A. Woods, J. Donovan and lady, Mr. Wurtitzer, Mr. Fricke and lady, Mrs. McCulloch and servant, Joseph Infant and servant, Mr. Anderson, G. De Aillard, A. De Aillard, W. A. Murray, S. Stern, Miss A. Russell, Mr. Stevenson and lady, Mr. Frithers, Mr. and Mrs. De Vere and three children, W. A. Nettleton, D. G. Morgan, J. Halland, A. Crawford, J. S. Deacon, Mr. Lamb, A. Jeffrey, Capt. Pendleton, lady and child, Mr. A. Jackson, Miss Edwards, F. Paul, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Colburn, Miss Cluett, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and child, Geo. Laurie, H. Moore, Mrs. Ballard, Jas. Tole, Dr Blackman, Mrs. Pottinger, Jules Gayot, Mrs. De Forest, Mr. Sanderson, G. M. Williams, Mr. Patchen and lady, A. Bostwick, lady and two children, Miss Vaughan, Mrs Jane Fisher and infant, Mrs. Tucker and two daughters, B. Francis, E. Gomersal, G. Fisher, Mrs. E. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, P. Sugin and lady, Mrs. Grant and child, Miss Gogenbaum, Miss Karbolem, and 528 steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—H. Seligman and family, P. J. Hickey, wife and two children, R. S. Dane, Rev. Rufus Anderson, wife and daughter, G. S. Wright, Mrs. Henry Webb and two children, Capt. C. P. Lowe, C. C. Hayden, J. Allsman, wife and child, Mrs. J. White and child, E. Oatman, J. Van Bergen, wife, niece and three children, Mrs. Hughston and child, Miss Helen A. Damon, Thos. Haustrom and child, J. L. Brown, J. W. Morrison and wife, T. G. Saltenstall, R. Beals, B. W. Eshen, T. G. Barnard, J. H. Teakle, B. H. Brooks, J. G. Grove, C. Baulanger, Jas. Gall, J. H. Hansen, wife and child, H. S. Walcott, Miss R. S. Cook, Miss M. S. Davis, J. V. Curry, Miss M. C. Smith, M. Dorantes, F. Dorantes, P. Castellano, P. J. Pearce, W. A. Pearce, J. Salter, Mr. Wolf, Mrs Keen, O. Lovejoy, Mr. Dellatorro, Mrs. Bevin, John Weeks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 33 | Sun sets... 6 24 | Moon rises..12 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 16 | Gov. Island.. 4 05 | Hell Gate.. 5 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 6.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.) Kennedy, Liverpool Aug. 26, 4 40 P. M., and Queenstown 27th, 4 30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 27, off Mino Head, passed steamship City of Manchester, bound up. Aug. 28, 120 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamship Arabia, bound E. Same day, saw a screw steamship, showing two blue lights. Sept. 1, lat. 48, lon. 45 19, saw a screw steamship, bound W., supposed the Olympus.

Steamship Germania, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Aug. 23, and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 633 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Passed the Needles at 9 A. M., of the 26th. Aug. 26, at 8½ P. M., inside the Needles, passed Bremen steamship America, hence for Bremen. Aug. 30, lat. 50 19, lon. 27 01, passed steamship Harvest Queen, from Liverpool for New-York. Same day, at 2 P. M., passed steamship Saxonia, hence for Southampton and Bremen. Sept. 6, 18 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship Constantine, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Champion, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Aug. 27, 9 P. M., with mails, passengers, &c., to D. B. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Sophia, Grumley, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., with 9 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Cumbria, Somers, Alexandria 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamtug Wyoming, Roff, Philadelphia 22 hours.

Ship Mattapan, (of Boston,) Robson, Calcutta—left Sand Heads April 26—with linseed, saltpetre, &c., to Dunbar & Colby. April 30, Richard Griffith, of Wales, a seaman, died of dysentery. Crossed the Equator, in the Pacific, May 29, in lon. 93 15 E. Had S. S. E. winds and calms in the Bay of Bengal; took S. E. trades June 2. Passed Cape Good Hope July 4, with fine weather. Took S. E. trades in lat. 28 30 S., and crossed the Equator, in the Atlantic, July 28, in lon. 33 21 W. Lost S. E. trades in lat. 4 10 N., with light S. W. winds to lat. 13 10, lon. 49 48 W. Had light winds and calms since crossing the Equator.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados Aug. 22, with molasses to Bishop & Bro., of New-Haven. Sld. in co. with bark Gazelle, for New-York. Barks Montezuma and Maraval sld. Aug. 20, for Turks Island.

Bark City of London, (Br., of London, Emerson, Algoa Bay 58 ds., wool and skins to Napier, Welsford & Co.

Bark Jane Seymour, (Br., of Bristol,) Cummings, Bristol, Eng., 48 ds., with railroad iron to order.

Brig Cleveragh, (Br., of Sligo,) Sligo 34 ds., in ballast to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Aug. 21, lat. 47 10, lon. 46 30, passed three icebergs.

Brig Janna Adriana, Franken, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., via Havana 15 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Merlin, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) Brownlow, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Helena, (Br., of Nassau,) Talsher, Tobasco, Mex., 23 ds., with logwood. Aug. 31, off Hatteras, saw a schr., with loss of sails, bound N. Left no Am. vessels. During the passage had some heavy weather. In a blow from E. S. E., carried away foretopmast, flying jib-boom, head-gear, &c.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Welton, Hatteras Inlet, 9 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. W., and light.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Anna Jacobson, which arrived on the 4th, from Demarara, is in ballast, and consigned to Leaycraft & Co.

Spoken, &c.

G. T. Kemp—bark, for Boston, Sept. 1, lat. 36 11 N., lon. 68 12.

Shaftsbury—Br. ship, bound S., Aug. 3, lat. 5 48 S., lon. 27 43 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Aug. 22, bark H. Trowbridge and brig Robert Mowe, ldg.

ASPINWALL.—Sld., Aug. 19, bark Amelia, Wells, New-York; brig Arabella, Linsley, do.; 24th, brig R. C. Wright, Haines, Baltimore.

CALLAO—Arr., July 27, William Lord, Chinchas; Hazleton, do.; Huntress, New-Zealand; 30th, Emily Augusta, Rio Janeiro; Rangoon, Chinchas; Aug. 1, P. G. Blanchard, do.; 2d, Sowanset, Buenos Ayres; Roswell Sprague, Chinchas; 3d, Idaho, do.; bark "Arctic," do.; Rising Sun, do.; White Mountain, Sidney; 8th, bark J. Rhynas, do.; Prima Donna, do; Mameluke, do.; 9th, King Philip, do.; Caledonia, do.; 11th, Clara, do.; 12th, Minnehaha, do.; Eastern Star, do.

Sailed—July 27, Carine, Germany; Gallatin, Chinchas; Aug. 4, Rangoon, Hamburg; C. B. Hazeltine, France; Blanchard, do.; Emily Augusta, Chinchas; Panther, do.; 5th, Wm. Lord, Amberes; Roswell Sprague, France; 6th, Rising Sun, England; Idaho, Amberes; Alexandrino, Chinchas; 8th, White Mountain, do.; Sowanset, do.; 11th, King Philip, England; bark John Rhynas, Amberes.

VALPARAISO—Arr., July 23, Geo. Baynes, Callao. Sailed—July 25, Jas. Littlefield, Carrizal.

[PER CITY OF NEW-YORK.]

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Martha, at Belfast; Hebe, at Cork; Dare, at Penzance; Delhi, at Deal; Rapid, Electra and Neireide, at Queenstown.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

RUBIA MILLS,
NOS. 353 AND 355 WASHINGTON-ST.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,
READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

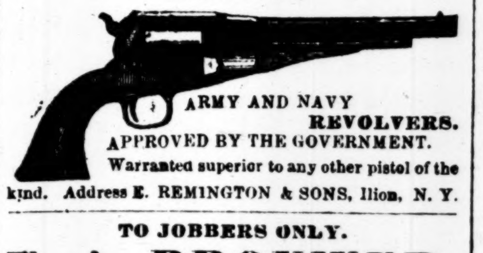
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

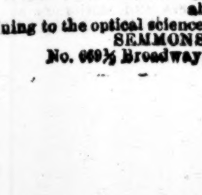
HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT
IS IN A LIQUID FORM.
Sole Wholesale Agents
in New-York,
H. WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
No. 130 William-st.
Also for sale by
CROSBY, BUTTERFIELD & HAVEN,
No. 22 Dey-st., New-York.



REMINGTON'S
ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 Murray Street.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,
SEMMONS, Oculist—Optician.
No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC.
DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered
Liver or Stomach,
such
as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fullness or Blood to the
Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food,
Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and
Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest,
Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of
Heat, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings
of Evil, and great
Depression of
Spirits.
And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN
NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles and big-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1861.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use, the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters we publish the following receipt. Get one bottle Hoofland's German Bitters and mix with three quarts of good brandy or whisky, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS *in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.*

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating, that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well-authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1863.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS: Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Capt. R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy-two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this City on board the steamer *State of Maine*, from which I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be, and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I *did* force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances, and accordingly the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such a disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of Sixth, below Arch-street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and I feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New-York Battery.
GEO. A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 92d New-York.
I. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.
J. B. FASEWELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY B. JEROME, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.
JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH, Co. H, 72d New-York.
NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 95th Penn.
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont.
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B, 106th Pennsylvania.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Price per bottle 75 cents,
Or half dozen for $4.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal office and manufactory,
No. 631 Arch-st.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH
BITTERS.
CONCLUSIVE PROOFS
OF THE EFFICACY OF
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
HEAR THE WITNESSES:

Worthless and pernicious articles are so often bolstered up in the advertising columns of the press by fabricated letters, that the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS rarely give quotations from their business correspondence, lest the GENUINE OPINIONS of those who use and appreciate a GENUINE ARTICLE should be confounded by the unthinking with the FULSOME RIGMAROLE put into the mouths of MEN OF STRAW by unscrupulous empirics and charlatans, whose double object is to sell both their trash and the PUBLIC.

Believing, however, that FACTS IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF THE PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED AT ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date, to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS THE INDIVIDUALS THEMSELVES, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

It may be thought, perhaps, that a preparation like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which has long been a STANDARD TONIC throughout the WESTERN HEMISPHERE, and is rapidly becoming a staple of trade at the Antipodes, speaks for itself in stronger tones than private eulogium can speak of it. This is true; but the phases of disease are almost innumerable, and every day new instances of the success of the Bitters, either as a PREVENTIVE or a CURE, come to the knowledge of the proprietors through the mails. Some of these are of immense interest to thousands placed in precisely the same circumstances as the parties who have been PROTECTED or RELIEVED, and therefore it seems almost an act of duty to put them on record.

For example, seven-eighths of the multitude who go to sea suffer more or less from SEA SICKNESS. They dread this terrible affliction more than the fury of the elements, and it must be an unspeakable satisfaction to them to learn that it can be averted by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is only within the last twelve months that this GREAT FACT IN MEDICATION has been established, and hence it is not universally known. Those who have tested this newly developed property of the preparation, and escaped sea sickness by its aid, are naturally anxious to spread the glad tidings among all who "go down to the sea in ships and do business on the great waters." The witness on this point whose testimony is appended, not only gives his own experience, but corroborates it with emphatic evidence from other sources. If there be any who are skeptical on the subject, they are hereby referred directly to him and to the gentleman who shared with him the beneficial effects of the antidote.

The immense increase in the sale of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, both at home and abroad, during the past year, proves that the world, while it obeys the Scriptural injunction to "try all things," only "HOLD FAST to that which is GOOD." Spurious preparations, like poisonous fungi, are continually springing up, but their character is soon discovered, and they are "flung like worthless weeds away." On the other hand, a great antidote, that performs all it promises, and even more than its proprietors claimed for it on its introduction, is "not for a day, but for all time."

Every dose administered of a useless or deleterious nostrum helps to disabuse the public mind of the impressions it may have received from the flourish of trumpets with which the deceptious article was announced; while, on the contrary, every bottle sold of a really valuable medicine secures the permanent custom of the purchaser, and makes him an ADVERTISER OF ITS MERITS among his friends. It is thus that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have obtained their unparalleled popularity. The Press, indeed, has made the GREAT STOMACHIC widely known, but it is the uniformly successful results of PERSONAL EXPERIMENT that have rendered it a HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the main reliance of the TRAVELER, the VOYAGER, the MINER, and the PIONEER.

During the Summer months a pure, wholesome Tonic, in which are also incorporated the properties of an anti-bilious and mild aperient agent, is essentially needed. Such a preparation is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the surest preventive and cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and nervous debility ever placed within the reach of the community.

Against the depressing and sickening tendency of heat and miasma it is a potent safeguard, and upon persons of feeble constitution and uncertain health, its renovating effects are most extraordinary.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

DR. HOSTETTER—*Dear Sir:* Being of a bilious temperament, and having suffered much from sea-sickness heretofore, I determined, when leaving New-Orleans for New-York, in June last, to try your celebrated Stomach Bitters. Having made the trip in the propeller Trade Wind without the least inconvenience, owing to their preventive efficacy, I procured, on the 20th of July, a box of your Bitters for the use of myself and a few friends, on our contemplated voyage to Europe in the Great Eastern. After getting to sea I opened the box, and together with about ten of my fellow passengers, partook of the Bitters. On the second day some of the ladies on board felt sea-sick, but by taking half a wine glassful three times a day, they soon recovered. Dr. Goldsborow, the ship's physician, and Capt. Paton, the Commander, together with a large portion of the passengers subsequently experimented with the Bitters, and uniformly with entire success. They will certify to the fact that during the whole trip not one person on board was sea-sick after the second day. Dr. G. having appropriated the last remaining bottle, as an infallible specific. I had none of the article on my return voyage, and suffered more than I can describe in consequence. I have orders for two boxes from two of my late fellow passengers, now in Liverpool, and shall send them out by the next steamer. You ought to have a depot in Liverpool. Advising all persons venturing for the first time (or indeed at any time) to sea, to obtain, if possible, a supply of your Bitters before leaving port, and thereby secure themselves against sea-sickness.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. MUELLOR.

CHELSEA, Mich., July 10, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Gentlemen:* Please send us some of your Bitters, *one* bottle of last consignment being left; we have an increased sale for them, seeing Mr. Hatch of our firm had been sick during the whole of last Winter, and was *cured* by the use of three bottles. He had Liver Complaint, accompanied with a cough, tried all the physicians here, sent 60 miles for a *celebrated doctor*, and thought he would die. The *first* bottle *stopped the cough, two more cured* him.

Yours truly, WHEDON & HATCH.

RENSSELAERVILLE, July 7, 1863.

MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Gentlemen:* Please send me some of your Bitters at your earliest convenience, as I have at present an extensive sale for them. I have no medicine of which I am selling as much as your Bitters. I have kept them during two years last past. They have *now* begun to sell; they have performed some *remarkable* cures in Dyspepsia, which have been of long standing, and from which they have acquired a reputation won by *no other* medicine in our market. I can send you certificates surpassing anything you have ever published, if of any value to you, being anxious such a medicine will be introduced in every place. If persons were as well acquainted with it as I, they would not be without it. Respectfully yours,

W. P. SWEET, Druggist.
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
Dec. 30, 1862.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa:

GENTLEMEN: About four years since my attention was called to your Celebrated Stomach Bitters, I being at the time a perfect martyr to dyspepsia, in all of its terrific forms; indeed, I had not known for six years an uninterrupted night's sleep. I commenced the use of your Bitters, taking them according to your directions, except that the dose was reduced one-half, and found myself much, VERY MUCH benefited by the first bottle; the second relieved me entirely; but I have ever since taken a dose in the morning, immediately on rising, finding it to act as a tonic and appetizer of the MOST AGREEABLE CHARACTER. There is a peculiarity in the effect of your Bitters on me, which it may be well to state; if from any cause I shall be suffering so accutely with the headache, a dose of your Bitters RELIEVES me in FIFTEEN MINUTES. In conclusion, I say, with all sincerity and truth, I would not be returned to the state of health in which your Bitters found me, and from which they have UNQUESTIONABLY RELIEVED me, FOR ALL THE MONEY IN THE WORLD.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't,
JOHN W. BRONAUGH, Chief Clerk.

NEW CONVALESCENT CAMP,
Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863.

Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH—*Dear Sirs:* Will you do me the favor to forward by express one-half dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of the same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a disease of the stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy; for it is not only a RESTORATIVE, but a Preventive for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with Chronic Indigestion, and no medicine HAS AFFORDED ME THE RELIEF YOURS HAS, and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered.

Yours, very respectfully,
SAMUEL BYERS, Hospital Steward.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.
New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.